

Weather
Cloudy and cold today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 39.3 and the minimum 34.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 50.5 and 28.2.

THE CHINA PRESS

報陸大

A Live Newspaper Devoted
to Progress in China

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SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1940

大正四年第三卷第... 10 CENTS

GENERAL STRIKE ON IN SCOTLAND; 40,000 ARE OUT

Shipyard Workers On
Clyde Are First To
Down Tools

FLOUR MILLS SHUT

Strikers At Glasgow
Threaten Refusal To
Pay Their Rents

SITUATION SERIOUS

Minister Of Labor Is
Urged To Come Up
In Person

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 28.—The threatened general strike in Scotland for a forty-hour week opened on the Clyde yesterday, when 20,000 workers in the shipyards came out, but the stoppage was in no way general, the municipal employees abstaining and the bakers postponing their strike pending further negotiations. 5,000 engineers are out in Edinburgh and Leith but Rosyth dockyard disappointed the strikers, the men deciding to secure a forty-hour week by constitutional means. The strike in the Fife shire collieries is collapsing.

Flour Mills Are Closed
A disquieting feature of the Clyde strike yesterday was the stoppage of the flour mills. A meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Scottish Trades Union Congress telegraphed to the Minister of Labor urging him to visit Glasgow in view of the critical situation among the strikers, who have proclaimed their intention to pay no rents and are confident of the spread of the movement. Their leaders asserted that 40,000 men were out on strike yesterday evening.

12,000 ship repairers and dockers have struck work in London and 4,000 in Manchester.

Situation In Belfast Serious
The situation in Belfast is very serious. Owing to lack of electricity and gas the factories are compelled to go idle, bringing out numbers of workers. Yesterday evening 60,000 men were out, including those employed in the bakeries, while the grave-diggers have struck in sympathy with the demand for a forty-hour week.

Most of the strikes are not authorized by the Union.

No Let-Up In Siberia Against Bolsheviks

Little Enthusiasm Is Shown For
All-Russian Conference
Called By Allies

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Vladivostok, January 29.—The following official communique sent from Omsk on the 27th and published here today is indicative of the attitude of the Government circles throughout Siberia regarding the Prinkipo conference:

"In order to obviate premature misconceptions the Government notify that the pourparlers already commenced with the Allies on the subject of the proposal will not affect the continuation by the Government of the struggle against the betrayers of their country and the work for the restoration of the Russian State which is being carried out in Siberia and East Russia with unabated energy. The Allied diplomatic and military representatives here continue, without alteration, to co-operate with us."

Vladivostok, January 30.—In a special interview General Horvath, with regard to the Prinkipo Conference, said that he did not think it was possible to negotiate with the Bolsheviks and even if an agreement was ever reached there would be no guarantee that it would be fulfilled.

Foreign Banks Lend China \$500,000 To Pay Expenses Of Germans' Deportation

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Peking, January 29.—The eight associated banks in Peking, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Chartered Bank, the International Banking Corporation, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Banque Industrielle de Chine, the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, the Russo-Chinese Bank, and the Belgian Bank have concluded a loan with the Government for \$500,000 to cover the cost of repatriating enemy subjects. The loan will bear at eight percent and will be repayable from the salt revenues between August and the end of the year. The banks will each hand over the sum of \$50,000 immediately and will hold the balance available for the Government as required.

Another loan will probably be necessary to complete the expenditure. The exemptions include persons over sixty, the medically unfit, doctors and persons guaranteed by an Allied Minister and the officials whose services the Dutch Government asked to retain when they took over enemy interests and also some enemy subjects specially exempted by the Chinese Government for public reasons.

'B' Co. Members Demand Corps Order Withdrawal Before They Will Return

Resolution Passed At Company Meeting For Investigation Of Unrest In S. V. C. By Committee Of Ratepayers

Until the Shanghai Volunteer Corps order discharging Mr. A. J. Heal from "B" Company, British, is rescinded, resigned members of the company will not consider returning to the unit. This was the sentiment expressed at an "informal" meeting of Company members held at the Town Hall last night. The meeting asked the chairman, Mr. L. E. Canning, to request that a committee of ratepayers be appointed by the Municipal Council to inquire into the present unrest in the entire Corps. The stipulation that a majority of the committee be civilians was also included.

A resolution was passed expressing confidence in Lt. L. M. Beytagh, pointing out that it was his misfortune rather than his fault that made his appointment the basis of the many resignations from the unit. The motion was passed unanimously, although many of the men present had never seen Mr. Beytagh before.

The resolution came after Mr. Joseph J. Evans, resigned private, had announced the rumor that Mr. Beytagh had resigned on December 10. Mr. Evans thanked Mr. Beytagh for the act, "which proved him a gentleman."

Mr. Beytagh is cheered when he replied. He expressed surprise at the facts he heard at the meeting and said that they were far different from those presented to the Council by the Commandant. They were also different from those brought to the attention of the officers, he added. Mr. Beytagh stated that he could not comment on his resignation, he said that he had learned more at the meeting than he had known before.

And it was Mr. Beytagh who proposed the resolution asking for a committee of ratepayers to investigate the causes of unrest in the Corps. Capt. L. J. Cubitt was very much on the defensive and when pressed for reasons for not calling the meeting on October 3, when the request of 13 members was ignored despite the regulations of the unit, Captain Cubitt placed the responsibility on the Corps commandant, Major T. E. Trueman. Captain Cubitt said that he could not consent to the meeting when the commandant refused to sanction it.

At times the session was turbulent. Mr. W. J. Hayes, who presented the case for the resigned men, was interrupted by Captain Cubitt and the latter was called to order when Mr. F. B. Gange, inattentive that Mr. Hayes still held the floor.

Captain Cubitt said he could not see the necessity of discussing the events of the last three months and it was not until the house demanded that Mr. Hayes continue, that the latter was finally allowed to speak fifteen minutes.

Captain Cubitt opened the meeting with a plea for unity. He then

introduced Mr. Canning, the oldest member of the company in Shanghai, as chairman.

Mr. Canning Urges Unity

Mr. Canning, after introductory remarks dwelling on the history of the Company, the possibility of British units of the Volunteer Corps becoming an arm of the Far Eastern Defense Force and gaining recognition by the British War Office, announced that the meeting was called to air the differences and make recommendations to settle the existing unrest. He proposed a resolution pledging the gathering to reconstructive endeavors. This was passed after Mr. Haynes, spokesman for the resignees, made sure that the entire happenings of the past three months would be open to discussion.

The chairman then proposed that the meeting express its loyalty to the Corps regulations. Mr. Haynes insisted that the Company regulations, which constitute the basis of the protests from resigned men, be included in the motion. Two separate motions were passed, one expressing loyalty to the regulations of the Corps and the other to the rules of the unit. One speaker said that he failed to see the necessity of expressing loyalty to the rules but voted with the rest and both motions were passed unanimously.

Grievances Told Chronologically

Then the fireworks started. Mr. Haynes started to relate chronologically the grievances of the men, beginning with Captain Cubitt's failure to assent to the request for a company meeting following the announcement of Mr. Beytagh's appointment as a lieutenant over the top sergeant's head, without the approval of the Company which is claimed to have been contrary to company regulations.

Charges that Captain Cubitt had refused access to correspondence from the Municipal Council interpreting regulations brought Captain Cubitt to his feet with an explanation. He again blamed Major Trueman who, he said, prohibited circulation of the letter.

Then came the attempt to squelch Mr. Haynes. Captain Cubitt thought that the events of the past three months should not be discussed. The chairman ruled that Mr. Haynes was out of order.

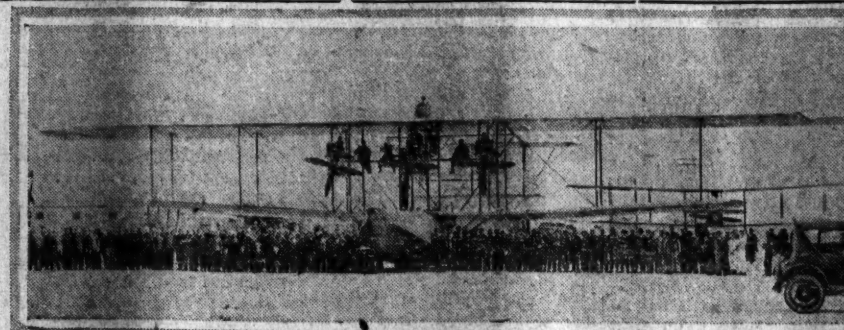
Mr. Haynes would not admit that the events of the last three months could be considered settled and requested permission to continue.

Mr. F. B. Gange proposed a resolution allowing the speaker fifteen minutes to state his case and the chairman gave the permission to rehearse the facts without calling for a vote, after another speaker confessed that he was not familiar with the happenings as he had lost interest since handing in his resignation six weeks ago.

"I consider that the grossest injustice ever done to any man was done to Mr. Heal by dismissal or discharge from the Corps by the Commandant," said Mr. Haynes, after reciting the events that led to the corps order. The speaker asserted that Mr. Heal

(Continued on Page 5)

Giant American Flying Boat Carries Half A Hundred Men



Now that the censorship has been removed it is possible to reveal the details of the giant Curtiss flying boat in which, a few weeks ago, Lieutenant David McCullough carried fifty men from a navy station in a flight along the Atlantic Coast. The machine was designed and built for the navy by Glenn M. Curtiss. It is a three motored tractor biplane flying boat, the largest of the type yet constructed. Its dimensions are

NORTHWEST GERMANY FORMS SOVIET REPUBLIC

Will Break Away From Rest Of
Country Unless Soviets
Control Whole

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 26.—A congress of delegates from Dusseldorf, Leipzig, Essen, Celle, Hanover, Hamburg, Hildesheim, Oldenburg, Cuxhaven and Bremen has been held at Brunswick at which it was resolved to form a Northwest German Federal Republic controlled by the Soviet. The speakers declared that this federation would separate from the rest of Germany unless the Government of the latter was based on the Soviets.

Bale, January 27.—A message sent from Berlin today states that the following are the amended results of the elections to the German National Assembly:

Social Democrats	165
Center Party	91
Democrats	75
Conservatives	38
National Liberals	22
Independents	22
Other Parties	8

More Food Is Sent To Vienna By British

Arrangements Made With Italy
To Send Regular Consignments In Future

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Vienna, January 25.—A second train load of food from the British army in Italy has left Vienna for free distribution among the poor of Vienna. Arrangements have been completed with Italy for regular consignments of food to be sent to Vienna.

FRENCH CHAMBER VOTES TO DELAY DEMOBILISING

Postpone Discharge Of Army
For Reasons Given By
Government

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 29.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). During the sitting on Tuesday the Chamber of Deputies, after hearing the statements made by M. Deschamps, the Under-Secretary of State for Demobilisation, authorized the Government, by 400 votes to 50, to grant a delay in conformity with the reasons given by the Under-Secretary of State. They declared that these delays should be made only in cases of public interest and with precise rules that ought to avoid all arbitrariness.

French At Bridgehead On Rhine Right Bank

(French Wireless)

Basle, January 29.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). A message from Loerach states that on Monday at noon the French occupied on the right bank of the Rhine the bridgehead formed by the railway to Leopoldshöhe.

U.S. Has Shipping To Bring Back Home 300,000 A Month

Ten Divisions Suggested As Size
Of America's Army Of
Occupation

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, January 27.—General March states that shipping arrangements have been concluded by means of which 300,000 Americans could be returned every month. President Wilson would decide the size of the American Army of Occupation but America's suggested contribution was ten divisions. General March said that he favored a standing army of 500,000 men and did not expect that it would ever be reduced below this figure.

SEMENOFF EXPLAINS SPLIT WITH KOLTCHAK

Had Acted Under Wrong Information, Says Once-Recalcitrant Siberian General

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, January 29.—Ataman Semenoff, in an interview, states that his disagreement with Admiral Koltchak was largely due to lack of information. For instance, when the coup d'etat occurred at Omsk, he received news that Admiral Koltchak had ordered the arrest of the Cossack officers Krasinkoff and others, and consequently decided that Admiral Koltchak had joined the Extreme Socialists.

Soon afterwards he received an order in which he was accused of stopping cars carrying supplies for the army and called a traitor to the general cause. Later on he requested that a committee should be appointed to investigate the matter and prove his innocence. After investigating the whole affair General Ivanoff wired to Omsk stating that all the accusations against Ataman Semenoff were baseless and due to a misunderstanding and the Ataman hoped that when the committee has proved that he was not guilty Admiral Koltchak's order will be cancelled and the incident was cleared up.

Ataman Semenoff is willing to go to the front only with his men and officers. He has come to Harbin to have his wounds tended and will leave in four days for Chita.

KALMIKOFF'S COSSACKS MUTINY AGAINST HIM

Kill Commander Of One Regiment But Finally Surrender To American Staff

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, January 30.—The Japanese Staff state that the Cossacks commanded by Ataman Kalmikoff have rebelled against him. They killed the commander of one regiment and surrendered eventually to the American Staff, by whom they were disarmed.

WILSON LEAVES FRANCE FEBRUARY 15, IS REPORT

Will Return In Time To Open
New Session Of
Congress

(French Wireless)

Brest, January 29.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). It is said here in well-informed circles that the date on which President Wilson will embark has been definitely fixed for February 15, except for unforeseen circumstances.

Admiral Wilson, who is in command of the American naval base at Brest, will embark at the same time as the President of the United States for America.

IRISH UNIONIST PARTY IN NEW ORGANISATION

Anti-Partition League Formed
By Ulsterites To Fight
Independence

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 28.—As the result of a breach in the ranks of the Irish Unionists Alliance a new Anti-Partition League has been formed, with Viscount Middleton as chairman, which is determined to maintain the union between Great Britain and Ireland. Sixty prominent Southern Irish Unionists have joined the League.

Peace Delegates Go On Pacific Mail Ship

Representatives Of China To
Paris Conference Sailing On
Ecuador Tomorrow

Mr. H. K. Fang, technical delegate of the Chinese Government to the Peace Conference, and Mr. Yuan Li-hsian, representative of the Ministry of Education, will leave for Paris via the United States on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company liner Ecuador, which sails from Shanghai Saturday afternoon. Mr. Fang, who is Professor of Biology at the Government University at Peking, is also Commissioner of Cotton Industry to the United States and Europe.

The passenger list to San Francisco also includes Mr. J. M. Hookmuth, traveling representative of the Hamilton Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis, and Mrs. Hookmuth; Mr. George Coleman of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore; Mr. F. F. Edwards, of Carter, Macy and Company; E. O. Drake, of the British American Tobacco Company, and Mr. C. H. Cruikshank.

The Ecuador will take 800 tons of cargo from Shanghai. Antimony and silk will make up the bulk of the cargo.

Freights On Atlantic Cut By Two-Thirds

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 28.—Trans-Atlantic freights have been reduced by 66 2-3 percent.

WILSON ADVOCATES RULE OF COLONIES BE INTERNATIONAL

British Imperial Council
Meets For Consideration
Of Proposal

ATTITUDE LIBERAL

Willing To Apply Principle
To Certain Parts Of
Africa

NOT TO ISLANDS?

Division Between Japan
And Australia Is Decision
Reported Agreed On

(French Wireless)

Paris, January 29.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). The President of the United States of America, the Prime Ministers and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the British Empire, France, Italy and the representatives of Japan held two meetings on Tuesday, the first from 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and the second at 2:30 p.m. The delegates from the Dominions were present at these sittings. The representative of China was present at the morning session and Margus Salvago Raggi, the Italian plenipotentiary, at the one held in the afternoon.

In the morning the delegates representing Australia, New Zealand, Japan and China were heard while in the evening M. Henri Simon, French Minister of the Colonies, expressed the views of his department on colonial questions. In addition the principles of the League of Nations and the application of those principles were considered.

The sitting on Wednesday morning was spent in listening to M. Dmowski, one of the Polish delegates, the second delegate having not yet arrived in Paris. A further sitting was held on Wednesday afternoon at 3:30, in the course of which delegates from the Czechoslovak Republic, Kramarz and Benes, were heard.

Wilson For Internationalism

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 28.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, in a message sent yesterday says:

At today's discussion concerning the German colonies, President Wilson advocated that they should be internationalized. I believe the British Imperial Cabinet meets tonight to consider its reply to his case. The British attitude is liberal and throughout the discussion the principle of supervision by the future Council of the League of Nations will not be lost sight of.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail wires that Mr. W. M. Hughes, General Botha and two Chinese delegates were invited to join the discussion of the Great Powers regarding the proposals concerning colonies in which they are interested. The British do not object to President Wilson's plan of internationalization with regard to German East Africa, Togoland and the Cameroons though the French and Portuguese do not acquiesce.

American opinion here is that if President Wilson returned to the United States after agreeing to the cession of the Caroline and Marshall Islands to Japan he will lose all the votes in the Middle and Far West. The whole voice of the British Empire at the Conference supports the claims of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa and is also agreed to the retention of the Caroline and Marshall Islands by Japan and delimitation along the Equator.

The Great Powers propose to settle the matter of the German colonies without reference to commissions or the plenary conference.

Near Agreement On Colonies

The Paris correspondent of The Times states that the British Dominions' delegates were warned that their presence might be required during the discussion of the German colonies but the morning passed without their receiving an

invitation. The proceedings during the morning were occupied with Eastern European questions. In the afternoon the Powers discussed the German colonies, when the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs attended. The general question of the German colonies in Africa progressed greatly towards an agreement. It is clear that there will be no great cause for difference of opinion here. The unconditional right of South Africa to remain in possession of German Southwest Africa is admitted while German East Africa will probably be handed over to Great Britain as the mandatory of the League of Nations.

An official communiqué from Paris today announces: The British Empire delegation met this afternoon. Mr. A. J. Balfour and Lord Robert Cecil were present as well as those who attended the meeting yesterday.

Program of Work Defined

London, January 27.—An official communiqué from Paris announces: This morning the representatives of the five Great Powers defined the program of work and the constitution of the new committees for economic and financial questions, and also questions on private and maritime law.

In the afternoon they continued to exchange views on the former German colonies in the Pacific and Far East. The representatives of the Dominions and China were heard.

JUDGMENTS DELIVERED IN GERMAN LOAN CASES

Mixed Court Gives Rulings in Matter of Arnold, Karberg And Diedrichsen Companies

Judgments in the cases against Arnold, Karberg and Co. and against Diedrichsen and Co. were given in the Mixed Court yesterday, judgment for the plaintiffs being given in the first case and a ruling being given as to certain notes held in security in the second case.

The judgment given by Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan in the Arnold, Karberg case follows:

The defense to this action is that the amount claimed is covered by a promissory note for Tls. 75,000 of the Commercial Bank of Chihli, guaranteed by the Chinese Government, which note is in the possession of plaintiffs, and further by an overdraft promissory note for Tls. 90,000 of the Hunan Board of Mines, confirmed by the Chinese Government, which defendants hold at disposal of plaintiffs. Defendants counterclaim against the Chinese Government on a promissory note of the Commercial Bank of Chihli guaranteed by the Government, and no Treasury bonds due but unpaid. There is no jurisdiction to entertain the counterclaim.

On the claim defendants are not entitled to set off the promissory notes of the Commercial Bank of Chihli and the Hunan Board of Mines against the bank and judgment must be entered for plaintiffs. On satisfaction of the claim defendants are entitled to the return of their securities.

The following judgment was given in the case of Diedrichsen and Co.: By an agreement dated March 9, 1916, plaintiffs advanced to defendants the sum of Tls. 625,000 secured on the whole property of defendants. Treasury bills of the Chinese Government made out in the name of defendants were deposited as special security. Clause 4 stipulate that repayment of the loan should be made independently of whether the bills were met by the Government. The collection of the bills was to be made through the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, and the interest collected on the bills was to be held by the bank at the disposal of defendants. Defendants reserved the right to repay the loan partly or wholly before the due date of the bills in which case interest was to be charged only up to date of actual repayment and Treasury bills falling due after such payment were to be held by the bank at the disposal of defendants. On satisfaction of the claim defendants are entitled to release of the bills.

'Within The Law'

When I was a youngster, very many years ago, I simply revelled in a series of stories which came out in a publication called "The Marvel." There I found detectives, criminals as fascinating as Gerald Du Maurier, lovers who sacrificed freedom, life, eye, and even HONOR with big capital.

Last night The Howitt-Phillips Company took me right back through the past ages and again made me thoroughly enjoy the same sort of story. The whole scene of "Within The Law" is laid in America and all the characters except one were Americans. I knew this before I went to the show and feared that we would be treated to an accent that Columbus never discovered. As a matter of fact the producer, Mr. H. B. Waring, wisely allowed the English accent to prevail, and if both Miss Phillips and Charles Howitt did attempt to say "kiss" or "gee" occasionally they did it well enough to deceive the audience.

The four acts went through with plenty of snap and the house followed the various exciting incidents with breathless interest. Miss Goddard had to sustain most the work in the part of "Mary Turner" the girl who was more sinned against than sinning. It was simply wonderful the way she carried everyone along with her. She is an emotional actress of merit.

Messrs. Waring and Howitt both did well in their scenes and once again Ronald Riley, in quite another style of part, showed what a versatile actor he is. Miss Doris Phillips had a nice little role and even camouflaged the commissionaire.

Tonight: "Fanny's First Play."

DOMINO.

Final Papers And Reports Given At School Conference

Important Resolutions Presented At Closing Session Of East China Educational Association

The sixth annual meeting of the East China Educational Association closed yesterday noon at the Y. M. C. A. after a session devoted to final reports and miscellaneous business. Professor N. Gist Gee, the president, occupied the chair and there were about 150 delegates present.

One paper was read during the session, that by Prof. E. J. Anderson on "Measuring Results in School Work," which dealt with the advantages to be secured by the use of a standard method of gauging the progress of pupils and schools. The application of scientific measurements to the results of instruction in the mission schools of China, the speaker said, must, as it has in Western lands, bring about great improvement in education.

Mrs. Lawrence Thurston gave a report on "School Records," dealing with the forms in use in various schools.

Nominations Accepted

The report of the Committee on Nominations was accepted and adopted, being as follows:

Officers:—President, Prof. N. Gist Gee; Vice-President, Dr. Fong F. Sec; Secretary, Rev. H. A. McNulty; Treasurer, Prof. R. F. Redfern.

Executive Committee:—The above officers and the Rev. J. W. Crofoot, Mrs. Vanderbeek, Mrs. J. A. Ely. Representative on the Advisory Council of the China Christian Educational Association:—Dr. F. J. White.

Members of Committees of the National Christian Educational Association:—Religious Education, Dr. J. B. Webster; School and Start in Life, Dr. Bowen; Teaching Chinese, Prof. K. S. Liu; Social Study, Dr. Y. Y. Tsu.

Committee on Course of Study:—Dr. Fong F. Sec, Miss Emma Lester, Rev. V. Hanson.

Committee on Teachers' Institutes and Normal Schools:—Rev. J. M. Espey, Miss Hackney, Dr. J. E. Webster, Prof. W. T. Tao, Prof. N. Gist Gee, Prof. Moss.

Committee on Vocational Education:—R. P. Montgomery, Chairman; Dr. Kuo, Prof. R. F. Redfern, D. H. Kulp, J. W. Wilson.

Committee on Religious Education:—Revs. Luce, Tewksbury, Clark, Espey, Dr. Lyon, Dr. Cline, Prof. Gee, Miss Tong, Miss See, Miss Sawyer, Miss Tuttle, Dr. Rawlinson, Mr. T. C. Chao, Mr. Dong Sing-men, Dr. Webster, Mr. Redfern, Mr. Hummel, Mr. Allison, Mrs. Thurston.

Delegates to attend the Annual Meeting of the Kiangsu Educational Association:—Dr. Webster, Mr. Crofoot, Prof. Tsong Tsing-en.

Committee on College Entrance

Requirements:—Mr. Redfern, Mr. Scott, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Gee, Mr. Moss, Mr. Richardson, Mr. McDaniell, Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Ralph V. White, Mr. Norton.

Following are the recommendations presented by the Committee on Resolutions:

On Government Recognition.—Resolved: That a committee of five be appointed to investigate the advantages and disadvantages along with the requirements for government recognition, and the steps necessary to be taken to secure it in the three provinces of the field of the Association and through the central government.

On Appointment of Permanent Secretary.—Resolved: That the Executive Committee take under consideration Recommendation II of the Advisory Council and devise plans for carrying out this recommendation to be reported at next annual meeting.

On Teachers' Agency.—Resolved: That the Executive Committee be requested to take up with the China Christian Educational Association the inauguration of a Teachers' Agency service for Christian Schools in China.

On Course of Study.—Resolved: That we advise the Committee on Course of Study to work in two sections, one containing the work on Primary Courses, the other to specialize on Courses for Middle Schools.

Standardisation Of Views.—On Standardising the Middle School Curriculum.—Resolved: That we ask the Committee on College Entrance Requirements to define a standard Middle School along the lines of the unit system.

On Teaching of Chinese.—Resolved: That a Committee on the Teaching of Chinese in Middle Schools be appointed and asked to investigate the actual work being done with reference to aim, content, and classroom methods and that Recommendation I of the Advisory Council be referred to this Committee under a standing Committee.

On Teacher Training.—Resolved: That we continue the committee on Normal and Summer Schools and refer to them Recommendation III of the Advisory Council asking them to plan for institutes for Middle School as well as Primary teachers, particularly for teachers of Chinese of Middle Schools.

On Agricultural Education.—(a) Resolved: That the East China Educational Association appoint a committee on Agricultural Education.

(b) Resolved: That this committee bring to the attention of the different missions the importance of agricultural education and ask them to give it consideration.

On School Records.—Resolved: That the East China Educational Association should authorize the printing of uniform cards and sheets

for school records in Middle Schools covering student and teacher statistics, and uniform report sheets for annual summaries of enrollment, teachers, and finances, these printed forms to be finally determined by a Committee of three who shall receive suggestions for changes in forms submitted and orders for the printed forms, making suggestions as to methods of filing, etc.

The annual statement of accounts of the Association follows:

Receipts
By balance carried over from 1918: \$170.73
Cash \$9.65
Bank 27.08
Membership fees 13.00

Payments

To Mr. G. Fitch rent of hall 1918. \$25.00
To fee to boys 2.00
To Miss Cogdal, Reception expenses 12.35
To Mr. M. P. Walker Edu. Ass. Meeting Ex's 26.24
To Mission Book Co. printed slips and envelopes 9.40
To Treasurer stamps and stationery 3.00
To Miss E. J. Peterson, Treas. expenses to Advice Council 4.83
To Rev. J. W. Crofoot, stationery 4.00
To Rev. H. W. Luce, pamphlet on religious education. 32.00
Balance on hand 51.91
\$170.73

H. S. Redfern,
Treasurer E. C. C. Ass'n.
January 17, 1919.
Audited and found correct,
A. W. March.
January 29, 1919.

Wedding

Robinson-Ware

Mr. F. Alan Robinson, Acting Registrar of the British Supreme Court, and Miss Doris Ware, daughter of the late Rev. James Ware and Mrs. Ware of 30 Kwenning Road, were married yesterday afternoon at the Union Church.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. E. Darwent, and Mr. R. C. Young presided at the organ. The bride wore a dress of ivory satin draped with lace and caught up with orange blossoms, with court train. She was attended by Miss Alice Ware as bridesmaid who wore a blue georgette dress embroidered with silver, with blue picture hat. The bride carried a bouquet of white carnations and the bridesmaid a bouquet of pink roses. The bride's mother wore a dress of heliotrope with crepe draped with georgette of the same shade and carried a bouquet of heliotrope and violets. Miss Grace Ware wore a dress of cream serge, trimmed with cream satin and fur.

The bride was given away by Mr. W. M. Cameron. Mr. D. B. Varney acted as best man and the ushers were Messrs. A. F. T. Holland and W. Cameron.

The ceremony was followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's mother.

Staber-Herzberg
Mr. Ernest Henry Staber of Cherokee, Iowa, and Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Herzberg of Shanghai, were married at 102 Avenue Road, Wednesday. The Rev. C. E. Darwent performed the ceremony. Mr. Staber is with the Standard Oil Company of New York.



A Rising Temperature is a Danger Signal

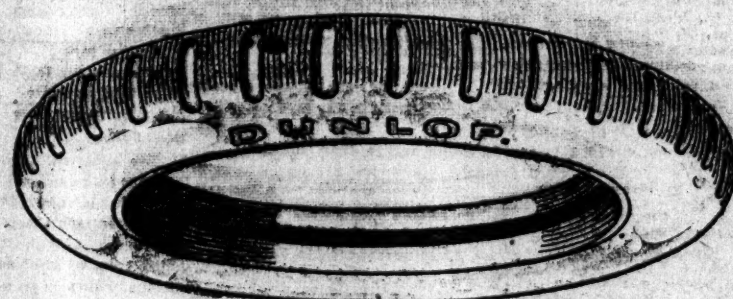
PREVENTION is the watchword of the medical profession today. Carry this great safeguard, thus maintaining health and happiness in your home.

A Tycos Fever Thermometer will protect you. Don't trust to a guess on the outcome of your health.

Our line of thermometers includes: Household Thermometers, Industrial Thermometers, Pyrometers, Temperature, Pressure and Time Regulators, Hygrometers, Barometers, Pocket Compasses, Surveying Compasses, Air Meters, Hand Levels, Sphygmomanometers, Fever Thermometers, etc.

Write today for literature. Address: Tycos Instrument Company, Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A.

There's a Tycos Thermometer for Every Home.



Under the Rubber Tread

A tyre may be whited sepulchre. It may have a good-looking tread and weak side walls; well-seeming side walls, but imperfect vulcanization of the tread to the casing.

Judge no tyre by its appearance! Put each make of tyre under the speedometer test, systematically checking off your mileage on a mileage record chart.

You'll find that Dunlop Tyres come out of the mileage—the only test—with a superiority which is comforting to the owner who values efficiency on each unit of his car.

DUNLOP

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CATHEDRAL WILL HAVE MEMORIAL FOR FALLEN

Committee Recommends Chapel Be Set Apart For Purpose, With Appropriate Monument

Recommendations for a permanent war memorial in honor of the men and women who have given their lives in the war were received at the annual meeting of Holy Trinity Cathedral held yesterday evening in the Church House.

The scheme for the memorial submitted to the Vestry yesterday includes the setting apart of the Chapel for that purpose, the erection of a commemorative monument therein, the compilation of a "Book of Life" containing the roll of honor and the installation of a lamp to burn day and night. The full report of the Committee is given further below.

When the meeting convened Sir Evarard Fraser, K.C.M.G., was elected chairman and Mr. E. L. Allen secretary. The Collects were said by Dean Walker and the minutes of the last meeting were then taken as read and confirmed.

The adoption of the report and accounts of the Trustees for 1918 was proposed by Mr. A. H. Hilde and carried, and the adoption of the Vestry's report and accounts was proposed by Mr. E. L. Allen and carried. The adoption of the budget was proposed by the Dean, being carried unanimously.

Messrs. E. Page and P. Peebles were elected Trustees, succeeding Mr. A. H. Hilde and Mr. W. A. C. Platt, retiring Trustees, and the Dean and Trustees nominated as their Wardens Capt. Lake and Mr. P. Peebles. Six wardens were then elected, being Messrs. E. L. Allen, A. C. Clear, J. J. Davis, O. M. Green, C. F. Petch and S. C. Young.

Memorial Committee's Report.
The preliminary report of the War Memorial Committee and comments of the Vestry and Bishop were then received and the following resolutions were put:

(1) That this meeting cordially endorses the proposal to invite the Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M. A., to become Port Chaplain and Sub-Dean of Holy Trinity Cathedral, and expresses the hope that he will accept the appointment.

(2) That the Cathedral War Memorial Committee be asked to continue its work of preparation (on the lines laid down in the preliminary report) of a Roll of Honor; but leaves the question of the title of the book for further consideration.

(3) That this meeting decides (a) To dedicate the chapel as a War Memorial Chapel (b) To refer back to the Committee the question of the cost of the proposed panelling and roof.

(4) That the Dean, the Trustees, the Wardens and six subscribers elected at this meeting be a special committee to consider the question of the seating of the Cathedral.

(5) That Messrs. A. W. Burkill, L. Cubitt, E. Jenner Hogk, J. Johnson, E. F. Macdonald, and P. W. Massey be elected as the six subscribers to join the Committee; and that the Vestry be given power to co-opt others and fill vacancies if any of these should be unable to serve.

(6) That the Trustees convene an open meeting of subscribers and all others interested in the proposals, as soon as sufficient data has been obtained under resolutions 2, 3 and 4.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Dean, proposed and seconded by Mr. Page and Mr. Hilde, and a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting concluding at shortly after 7 p.m.

Following is the full report of the War Memorial Committee and comments of the Vestry:

Preliminary Report
Messrs. A. C. Clear, Warden; A. Hilde, Trustee; C. Harpur, P. Peebles, and C. E. Sparke, with the Dean as chairman, are a Committee appointed by the Vestry to draw up a Roll of Honor, and make recommendations for a permanent war memorial in the Cathedral. No limit is by the Vestry fixed as regards cost. The Committee now reports:

1. A roll of the names of men and women who were killed in the war or who died in the course of duty has been prepared and is now submitted to the Vestry. The Committee's aim has been to include all

who have been connected with Shanghai, and those who belonged to smaller ports where no permanent memorial was likely to be erected. When in doubt, the Committee has included rather than excluded a name. The Committee recommends that a "Book of Life" be prepared in which would be recorded full regimental particulars with military honors (if any); date and place of birth; date, place and cause of death; and other information of local interest such as the name of business house, whether in S.V.C. or Fire Brigade, and any special connection with the Cathedral or other local church. A good deal of such information has already been collected. One copy of the "Book of Life" should be printed on parchment, bound in wooden covers, and chained to a wall or pillar in a convenient place in the Cathedral.

2. The Committee is of the opinion that the war memorial should commemorate both those who fell in the war, and also those who in the Providence of Almighty God have or shall return from the war.

3. The Committee recommends that the Chapel be set apart for a memorial to the former. The walls should be paneled with oak; and an oak vaulted roof built beneath the present lean-to roof, the east entrance being screened with an iron grill. The Chapel would contain a figure of Christ upon the cross, with a soldier and a Red Cross nurse standing beneath; a small Holy Table for use at commemorations; the "Book of Life," with an index of the names set out on the walls of the Chapel; a lamp that would burn by day and by night; and a few chairs. The monument should be in marble or bronze.

4. Increased provision for public worship and increased provision of Pastoral care is in the opinion of the Committee the best memorial to those who return. To remove all the present benches from the Cathedral, to place uniform benches in the nave only, leaving the north and south aisles quite free, to make the south transept a chapel for the daily services, would improve the appearance of the Cathedral and its acoustic properties and by keeping the congregation in one part of the building instead of scattered all over it would immeasurably conduce to the heartiness of the services. For special services chairs would be placed in the aisles and thus seating accommodation would be at least 300 more than it is at present. The Committee does not know whether such a scheme of reseating the church could be carried out on account of the system of renting pews, but it recommends that if it is found possible, the fact should be recorded on a brass tablet in the church as part of the war memorial.

The Committee is also of the opinion that the present post of Seamen's Chaplain (now vacant) might well be developed into an office of honor to be known as Port Chaplain. The duties would be to visit all shipping, and the men who use the Hanbury Institute and Sailors' Home; to visit the hospital wards used by men from the ships; and to have charge of the St. Andrew's Church. It would be good to know that any man who may go into hospital from a ship and may possibly know no one in the port would have a visit before many days had passed. The Committee gladly acknowledges the good work done by former Seamen's Chaplains and many others; what it aims at is a more permanent appointment, as the work has necessarily suffered by the very frequent changes during the past twenty years. The Committee has the more courage to make this suggestion as it understands that if the post were offered to the Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M.A., he would at least give it his careful consideration. Mr. Symons' family connection with the navy, his knowledge of Shanghai after a long residence, his irreparable war loss, in addition to his own worth of character would bring a vitality and power into the work that the port has never known before. Such a memorial would grow year by year. The Committee hopes that the Vestry will take such counsel with the missions to seamen that may lead to the establishment of a permanent Port Chaplaincy, and that its establishment, if accomplished, be recorded on a brass tablet in the Cathedral as part of the war memorial.

A. C. CLEAR,
Hon. Secretary.

Comments By The Vestry

(a) The Vestry is in general agree-

ment with the views of the special committee, and recommends that the matter be referred back to the Committee in order to obtain an estimate of the cost of the chapel memorial.

(b) The Vestry cannot see how the suggested scheme of pews in the Cathedral could be carried out so long as the present plan of renting seats is continued, but thinks that, if the subscribers as a body were willing to continue their contributions and forego their privileges as regards rented seats, such decision would be a fitting tribute to the men who come back to Shanghai from the war. A good deal of additional work would be given to the Wardens and Side-men in seeing that the senior members of the congregation had their usual, though no longer rented, seats.

(c) The Vestry cordially supports the Port Chaplain Scheme, provided that the post is accepted by the Rev. C. J. F. Symons. Provision should be made for a generous stipend and retiring allowance.

Use Aeroplanes To Subjugate Formosans

'Nothing Like Aeroplanes To Awe Natives,' Says Formosan Civil Chief

As mentioned some time ago, says the Japan Chronicle, provision has been made in the next Budget Estimates of the Government-General of Formosa for the establishment of a police air corps, whose duty it is to assist in the subjugation of the Formosan aborigines. To this project Yen 183,000 is to be allotted during the next financial year. On the scheme Mr. Shimomura, Chief of Civil Administration of Formosa, says: "Probably four aeroplanes will be used in the first year, and operations will be started as soon as the formal sanction of the Diet is obtained. If it is difficult to secure the necessary aviators we shall ask the army to send their aviators. We may also ask the army to train new aviators specially to meet our requirements. There is nothing like aeroplanes for awing the Formosans; experience shows that this weapon is one of the best in subjugating them. No economic exploitation of the natives can be undertaken until after the aborigines are subdued."

This reminds us of the official statement some years ago that the Japanese Government was necessary to exterminate the aborigines. Though Japanese aviators, both civil and military, are rather notorious for the frequency with which they fall to the ground, the Chief of the Formosan Civil Administration has nothing to say about what would be the result if an aviator flying over a number of aborigines, armed with spears and axes and starting skywards at their foe, fell to the ground in their midst. It would also be interesting to know whether the methods employed will all be such as would meet with approval at The Hague.

Shanghai Race Club Meets

At the annual general meeting of the Shanghai Race Club, held yesterday evening at the Grand Stand, the following were named as Stewards for the ensuing year: Messrs. W. S. Jackson, H. H. Read, H. E. Arnold, A. D. Bell, A. W. Burkill, W. L. Merriman and A. G. Stephen. The attendance, in view of the resolutions to be proposed, was very large.

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CENTRAL EUROPE FEARS BIG SPREAD OF BOLSHEVISM

Breakdowns Of Government In The Defeated Nations Causes Dread As Chaos Increases

RED'S PROPAGANDA GROWS

Large Amount Is Reported Spent In Berlin, And Even More Sent Here

By Harold Williams
(New York Times)

Geneva, December 19.—History is turning strange somersaults. Italian prisoners in Galicia are fighting with the Poles against the Ukrainians, German troops in Southern Russia are selling or giving arms to the Ukrainians, are fighting and plundering, now leaguing themselves with the Ukrainians and Bolsheviks and now opposing them. Further north some of the German troops are thoroughly Bolshevik, while others are trying to retire, only to find themselves attacked in the rear by Lenin's Red Army.

Europe is strewn with guns, machine-guns, bombs, and ammunition, all the survivors of a great war, and every one and no one is master of these instruments of destruction.

Frontiers and lines of demarcation are awaking. Agreements are made today and broken tomorrow, and save for a few cases there is not a Government from the Rhine eastward that is not desperately beating the air today and is liable to be swept away tomorrow.

In the war the democratic maritime powers were victorious, and the great blocks of despotism in the European hinterland have been broken up into their component atoms without any visible binding will or controlling purpose.

I have no hesitation in saying that the spectacle of European ruin is simply appalling. Nineteenth century civilization has broken down.

I do not mean merely that dilapidated trains crawl dimly; that postal and telegraphic communication is hardly better than in Napoleonic times; that famine and pestilence are creeping over Europe, but that there is a collapse of the human, moral energy, a revival of the primitive, barbaric instincts, and the fierce endeavor to have one's little private will by force.

The general sense of the purpose of life is lost in the chaos of petty warring impulses. People eagerly repeat the shibboleths of democracy and equality, hoping that this will dispel the terrible dread that lurks

in their hearts. Little men, often well-meaning and sincere, devise shallow plans for coping with the menacing forces of destruction.

In Germany the soldiers make chaotic politics while the upper class looks on unrepentant, arrogant, resentful, and helpless; and amateur governments of a day spend their little strength in torrents of speeches while they have no power to stay the inevitable course of events. Through all this seething chaos run evil currents of intrigue after intrigue, monarchial, Bolshevik, financial, imperialistic, particularist, clerical, atheist.

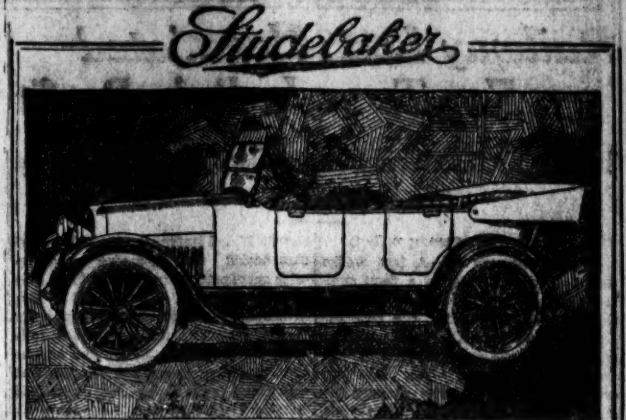
Russian prisoners in hundreds of thousands are on their great trek homewards, starving, in rags, dying like flies on the way, and the revolutionary German Government has provided them with copies of periodicals in Russian, Socialist, and full of invective against England and praise of the German Soviets.

Up through the European chaos is surely creeping the menace of Bolshevism, not Socialism, but that Bolshevism which is the reverent shadow of reckless, modern materialism.

I don't wish to appear to be preaching, but only the imagery of the Apocalypse can do justice to the present state of Europe. It is not a political but a spiritual crisis. The victory of the Maritime Powers is an immense moral responsibility because on the victors lies the task of saving and reconstructing all that is worth saving in civilization.

I hope that I may be forgiven for telegraphing in this way; but no one who has closely watched the present ruin of Europe can help feeling that all purely external discussion is futile unless the moral foundations of peace are powerfully laid.

That is why the League of Nations is supremely important. If the League of Nations is a Utopia, then our spiritual strength is exhausted and civilization will go down in a welter of barbarous slaughter.



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Railway Loan Negotiated For Tsao Ju-lin's Profit

His Coal Mines Will Prosper But China Loses Only
Line It Owns Itself

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, January 26.—A few weeks ago I drew attention to a loan contract entered into between the Peking-Suiyuan Railway and the Oriental Industrial Company, a Japanese corporation, for the sum of Yen 3,000,000. Of this amount, Yen 2,500,000 were expended for debts already incurred, and a balance of Yen 500,000 was left on deposit in a Japanese bank. In my remarks on the transaction I stated, on exceptional authority, that the loan was unnecessary as the purpose for which it was intended was not essential to the welfare of the line. The more the case is examined the more does this appear. It seems that the greater part of the money actually paid out was liability incurred on account of a branch that is being built to Lungmen, and that will run into the main line near Sunhuafu, and that the balance now lying in the bank is intended for defrayment of further expenses in connection with the same branch and for preliminary expenditures on the building of a branch to Chaitang. The significance of these proposed undertakings will be evident from what follows.

The original plans for the line were that it should stretch right into the heart of Mongolia, through to Ugra and Khakha, and at this point connect with the Trans-Siberian Railway, effecting a saving of two days in the journey from Peking and places south of Peking to Europe. It was also intended that the line should be pushed forward more fully east, thus bringing west China into closer touch with east China. One of the railway projects placed before Messrs. Shiels, Curcy and Co. was an extension of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway to Lanchow. The expenditure of a good round sum on either of these projects, providing a great trunk line from east to west, would be intelligible, and reasonable. What it is now proposed to do is to fritter away small sums on projects that will not do the railway any particular good, but that will put money into the pockets of Messrs. Tsao Ju-lin and Co., rice merchants and general commission agents of Wuhu, Peking and Yokohama.

There are two of these petty projects on foot. They are petty because they have no relation to any broad scheme of development, and one project is already put in hand and the other project is under consideration simply and solely because Mr. Tsao Ju-lin and his friends have acquired an interest in certain coal and iron properties; and there is reason to believe that the Japanese object in lending funds for these projects is not quite so ingenious as might be desired.

At the present moment a branch line is being built to Lungmen from a point near Sunhuafu. At Lungmen there are iron mines, in which the Peking-Suiyuan Railway has not a scrap of interest. The railway can get all the iron it wants quite easily without building a special line to Lungmen. But the iron mines at Lungmen are the property of Mr. Tsao Ju-lin and his friends, and if a line is built to the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, then the iron will become saleable. Otherwise it will not. Generally speaking, the more thoroughly the mineral resources of China are developed the better, but it is very rarely that the existence of a single mine will justify the building of a special line of railway for the distribution of its output. In this special case, there can be no question, it will be many years before the Peking-Suiyuan Railway can earn even the interest on the money borrowed and laid out on the line, even if Mr. Tsao does not manage to get preferential rates, as he and his friends have done on the Peking-Hankow Railway.

The project under consideration, but not yet put in hand, is a line from the Chaitang coal area to the Peking-Suiyuan line. Here again, Mr. Tsao Ju-lin and his friends are interested. They want to get their coal on the market, and they want to make the Peking-Suiyuan Railway administration pay for the transportation, by building a line from Chaitang to the Peking-Suiyuan Railway. Chaitang is marked on very few maps, but if a line be drawn from Tientsin to Mentoukou and then extended about thirty miles it will reach Chaitang. Of the value of the coal deposits at Chaitang there is no question. They were examined and reported upon in 1885 by a well known Tientsin mer-

chant, Mr. Henderson, and the coal was tested for steaming purposes, with satisfactory results. It is equally beyond question, however, that the development of these mines, especially their connection with any existing railway, will be very difficult and expensive. Some years ago the problem was considered by a thoroughly competent British engineer, and he suggested, though he did not definitely recommend, that an aerial railway might solve the problem of linking up Chaitang with the Mentoukou branch of the Peking-Hankow Railway. The difficulties of terrain are considerable, and he considered this the best way of meeting them. He never suggested that a line should be built to the Peking-Suiyuan line, and I am assured that such an undertaking would be very expensive indeed, mile for mile it would be equally as expensive as the Nanchow Pass section of the Peking-Suiyuan line itself. Obviously, this means that for many years the branch to Chaitang would be run at a loss. Of course Mr. Tsao Ju-lin's coal speculations might thereby be made successful, and that is an important point.

The Peking-Suiyuan Railway has at present a balance from the yen loan of just under a million yen. It is not to be supposed that a million yen will pay for either of the two proposed lines, but a beginning might be made and then the clause in the contract would become operative that would compel the Peking-Suiyuan administration to go to the same pawnshop for its next accommodation, and thus gradually the financial destinies of what has hitherto been China's only purely Chinese-owned railway will pass into alien control, simply in order that Mr. Tsao Ju-lin may make the state supply the capital that is necessary to make his mining speculations profitable.

The matter does not end here, however. There is reason to believe that the same Japanese financiers as have recommended the Peking-Suiyuan Railway are seeking concession for a line from Lungmen to Jehol. The Japanese already have a prior claim, for a line to Jehol from their north Manchurian and Eastern Inner Mongolian projects. If these claims are sustained, and the Japanese build lines from the north to Jehol, from Jehol to Lungmen, and from Lungmen to Chaitang, then they will have control, or virtual control, over the Peking-Suiyuan line, then they will have economic and strategic control of the whole approach to the metropolitan area, and incidentally they will be able to command the passes westward, and thus regroup themselves if necessary for any loss that their south Manchurian system may suffer from the linking up of Peking through the Peking-Suiyuan Railway with Khakha and Taitai, thus making connection with the Trans-Siberian route.

From the Japanese side the project is an ambitious one, and if the Japanese carry it through all the more credit to them, but all the more discredit to the Chinese authorities for their lack of foresight and for their apathy. From the point of view of Mr. Tsao Ju-lin, it would be excellent business to get somebody else to pay for the development of his mining speculations. From the point of view of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway either of the projects is bound to be a financial incubus for many years, both of them are unnecessary expenditures of capital, borrowed capital, and the present impaired independence of the line will be completely destroyed if from the same source as the three million yen is borrowed further capital adequate to build these two railways; and we may expect that once that independence is gone the rest of the Japanese project will be easy to put into execution.

Today's Dance Music

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band at the Town Hall this evening beginning at 5:30 o'clock:

1. One Step—La Brulante.....Winne
2. Waltz—Valse Mai.....Godin
3. Fox Trot—Smiles.....Roberts
4. One Step—Get Out and Get Under.....Abrahams
5. One Step—Leg of Mutton.....Romberg
6. Waltz—Moonlight.....Benyon
7. Fox Trot—Western Shuffle.....Wilson
8. One Step—The Wedding Glide.....Hirsch

A. B. Kage, Conductor-in-Charge.

Nibbling At The Limburger Line

Readers of The Literary Digest will doubtless recall a letter accompanied by a poem, "Where Do I Sleep Next?" from Private Frank Proudfoot Jarvis, of the First Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles. That Private Jarvis's cruise of humor is still brimful, even in the closing days of the fighting, is shown by the following letter written to his brother, Paul Jarvis, of New York, which appears in Leslie's Weekly:

ON-THE-SWAT.

Young (?) fellow-my-lad:
If you can not locate the above on the map, no use your wireless von Wonderburg, as he can only reply: "On the swat all over the map." And that will be that rara avis, a Hun truth.

As you must know, the Canadians have been nibbling at the Limburger line for quite a while and one morning about the middle of August, they took such a bite that it looked as if we would go through to the Rhine (d) on the other side. That night I crawled into a cave, like a bear on all fours, as Fritz's bombing-squadrons were certainly dropping some cruel stuff. It reminded me of a coal-cart—they scooped to pull out the tail-board and dump their load and then go back for more. When I wriggled out of my den in the morning I found myself surrounded by dead Fritzies. I had been sleeping (?) in Hundland or rather, what in their monumental conceit they believed to be such for all time.

I have had little time to write, being on the hike ever since the big push started. Sometimes I am on the road all night and getting a few hours' sleep during the day, and, again, I am on the road all day and sleeping in the ditch or in a field at night, but everybody is happy and no complaints, for we surely have Fritz's number. Tonight, however, I am billeted in a deserted residence in what was a picturesque and quaint old city till the vandals left their blight upon looking like a pack of cowed hyenas, on my way in here.

I think it was the Shilling Prince who said that it took fleets of transports to carry the Canadians across, but that one row-boat would be sufficient to ferry back all that would be left of them. I am going to tell him that he was a prophet when I met him in Berlin.

Word has just come down the lines of more great work by the Sammites. The "Old-United States" was another bad guess of the Potsdam fools. There is glory enough for all in the big show and there is no doubt of the peppy and intrepid "Old-United States" on their full share. We hurrah for them as brothers in arms.

In one of your letters you ask several questions and among them: "What do we do to kill time?" I passed the buck along to a Heintz in his cage and he spluttered: "I don't notice too is var you have been killing already." The raising of such questions as yours caused the muse to rise and I enclose a (verbal) picture of the enraged torrent breaking the dikes. I put it in time to forestall your denouncing it as blank verse.

"Hey there, Sergeant!"

WHAT DO I DO NEXT?
I've groomed many horses and fed them their hay.
I've cleaned out the stables and hidden all day.
I've done horse-line pickets all night in the rain.
I've led horses down and helped load them on train.

I've been hors de combat when the horses stampeded.
I've been Johnny-on-the-spot whenever I'm needed.
I've acted as brakeman for transport limbers.
I've loaded up wagons with dugout timbers.
I've done all sorts of sanitary fatigues.
I've plodded through mud for leagues upon leagues.
I've peeled the potatoes and dished up the hash.
I've swabbed army dishes and hung out the wash.
I've dug in the trenches and strung the barbed wire.
I've chopped and hauled wood for a hot kitchen fire.
I've carved up the bacon and bagged up the spud.
I've carried rations down trenches through water and mud.
I've put up the tea and the jam for the troops.
I've rustled munitions for dozens of groups.
I've laid down the rails for the narrow-gauge lighter.
I've hoisted the sand-bags—forefinger on trigger.
I've been guard-of-honor to his Majesty the King.
I've stood "at attention" for good General Byng.

Few civilians know what duties a soldier may have to perform when on active service. In fact, the soldier himself can not guess it out from day to day. When I exchanged muffs for khaki, in February, 1915, I thought all I would have to do would be to fight, eat, and sleep—when I could, with, of course, such side-shows as drills, parades, bombing practice, sentry duty, and numerous other antics that make a soldier's life one long round of pleasure and annoyance. I have had three and one-half years of disillusionment, but no kick coming, and, frothing parlance, still going strong—tail over the dashboard. The slogan "work or fight" is revised in the war-zones and becomes "fight and work," and when a fellow is up among the bing-bangs the best nerve tonic is to be very busy at one or both. Those who aspire to enact the role of a poached egg expecting to be billeted on a comfy piece of toast had better apply for a job at the "Hotel des Enfants" and not at a recruiting station. In my dreams I am sometimes a Jerusalem pony with field-kitchens in my saddlebags and at others I am a

TEETHING WITHOUT TEARS A New Light on Baby-Rearing

It is a recognized fact that Babies—and in fact all Children—need medicines of their own, and that most baby-medicines do more harm in the long run than good. Also, mistakes are often made in measuring doses for tiny patients. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian medicine for Children of all ages, meet every difficulty. They are guaranteed to be absolutely harmless and free from opiates. They are so soft that they fall into powder at very slight pressure, forming an ideal dose for Infants. Baby's Own Tablets are pleasant to the taste, slightly laxative, comforting and digestive—a specific for feverishness, constipation, diarrhoea and worms. At the time of teething they act like magic, giving painless sleep and easy teething. Obtainable from chemists, also at 60 cents the vital, post free, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 36 Sechen Road, Shanghai.

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WRITE
TODAY
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'Y' BLUE TEAM BEATEN BY TRAINING SCHOOL FIVE

Basketball League Leaders Lose
42-26; Dung, Hoh And
Nichols Star

STANDING OF THE TEAMS

	W.	L.	P.C.
Y.M.C.A. Blues	3	1	.750
Rowing Club	3	1	.750
Training School	3	2	.600
American School	1	1	.500
U.S. Navy	1	3	.250
Y.M.C.A. Reds	0	3	.000

The Y.M.C.A. Blues suffered their first defeat of the season last night, losing to the Training School team by a score of 42-26 and allowing the Rowing Club to jump into a tie for first place.

The Training School five got the jump last night and maintained the lead, with Dung and Hoh qualifying as the heavy scorers.

Nichols and Glaucque starred for the losers.

The summary:
Training School 42 Blues 26
Dung 14 Hoh 12
Chu 11 Nichols 6
Hoh 10 Glaucque 2
Hoh 10 Nichols 6
Koo 10 Nichols 6
Wong 10 Nichols 6

Goals from floor: Dung, 9; Hoh, 6; Koo, 2; Chu, 2; Nichols, 6; Glaucque, 4; Henning and Hearn. Goals from fouls: Dung, 4; Glaucque, 2. Time: Two 20-minute periods. Referee: Bradley. Umpire: Yao. Timer: Roberts. Scorer: Geldart.

Reds And Blues

The league game between the Reds and Blues, scheduled for the Rowing Club on Monday night, will be played at the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium Monday afternoon at four o'clock.

American Company S.V.C.

Spoon and Cup Competition for January, 1919. Practises 5, 6 and 7. S.V.C. Musketry Course.

Names	Score	5-6-7	Total	Place
Simon, F. C.	16-4-10	30	37.5	
Boynton, C. L.	14-7-11	32	36.5	
O'Brien, E. R.	10-5-8	23	29.0	
Stebbins, H. A.	10-5-12	22	28.6	
Goldsmith, A. S.	6-7-9	22	28.6	
Wilner, R. F.	6-6-12	26	27.5	
Mills, E. J.	6-4-9	19	24.7	
Rogers, J. M.	9-5-7	19	24.7	
Sullivan, J. D.	9-3-6	18	23.4	
Canda, J. G.	9-0-8	17	21.5	
Langley, C. J.	6-5-7	18	19.0	
Bankert, H. P.	8-5-6	19	19.0	
Schrock, M. G. R.	5-4-4	13	16.0	
Canda, L. G.	7-5-0	12	15.0	

* Win on Cup and Spoon.

News Brevities

Among the passengers arriving here tomorrow on the Ecuador is Mrs. Alex. Samson, who proceeded to England in 1917 to offer her services to the Government. Mrs. Samson, qualified as a nurse in Queen Mary's Hospital where she had been doing active work for over a year until she was transferred to a private hospital for wounded officers. Her many friends will welcome her back in Shanghai.

Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, of St. John's University, will address the Sunday Service League in Mary's Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuen Road, at 5 p.m. Sunday on the subject "Ideals." Mrs. N. Matherson will sing.

A regular meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association will be held in the Free Christian Church next Tuesday evening. There will be a social gathering at 7 o'clock, with refreshments provided by the ladies of the Free Christian Church. The business meeting will begin at 8 o'clock when the Rev. C. M. Myers will present a paper on "Mission Finance." All visiting missionaries and others interested are cordially invited to attend.

Mr. M. T. Stanger, of the China Consignment Committee, will address the American Song Service Sunday at 5 p.m. at the Palace Hotel.

The shroff of a Ningpo goldsmith's shop appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday charged with having appropriated to his own use monies which he was sent to Shanghai to collect. The shroff admitted that he had collected \$2,100 and explained that he had used it to purchase a daughter-in-law. In the witness box he gave evidence of being more or less unbalanced mentally and the case was remanded two weeks to permit an examination as to his sanity.

The engagement is announced of Mr. E. T. Barnes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank of Tientsin to Miss E. A. Knox of the same city.

The offices of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots Association will be closed Saturday between 10 and 11 o'clock on account of the China New Year.

Mr. V. S. McClatchy, owner and editor of the Sacramento Bee, Sacramento, Cal., and one of the directors of the Associated Press, and Mrs. McClatchy, arrived in Yokohama January 24 and will soon visit China and Korea. They will make a trip

to Shanghai, Manila and Hongkong and return to the States in April.

Dr. and Mrs. C. M. L. Sites of Foochow are visiting Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Raven of Shanghai. Dr. Sites is Professor of Political Science at Union University, Foochow.

Five men, four armed with revolvers and one with a knife, entered the dwelling house at 234A Chekiang Road shortly after 5:30 o'clock last evening and stole jewelry and clothing valued at about \$600. There were no arrests.

ITALIAN STEAMER HERE WAS CHASED BY U-BOATS

Roma On Way To Genoa,
Dodged Torpedoes And
Hunted Submarines

The Roma, in former days a charming little steamer, tastefully and richly decorated, is now at Shanghai, having arrived yesterday. But this little boat bears little suggestion of her happy days in the Mediterranean, when gay ladies promenaded her decks and light-hearted men smoked and played cards in her social rooms. Between those days and the present, she has been drawn into the maelstrom of war needs, and for four years her decks have been paced by uniformed men, intent on war, and every available space, even her social rooms, has been packed with ammunition, with her lower decks used for the transportation of war animals.

Four times has she been chased by submarines—the last time not so long ago. She was near the coast of Messina when a torpedo was launched direct at her, but instead it hit another Italian steamer, the Ischia, which was able, fortunately, to be beached. This little boat almost got a submarine, on her part; her intrepid commander, who has been with this ship ever since the war commenced, had the decks cleared for action, but the submarine slipped by only 20 feet distant, before he was able to turn his boat to ram it.

But now the Roma has changed her warlike spirit, and although she carries six Italian officers and over 300 Italian and Czech soldiers, she is now on commerce bent, having the honor of being the first Italian merchant ship since the outbreak of war to Japan from Italy. She opens the trade between Japan and Italy and will be followed by other steamers in the near future.

On the 23rd she left Yokohama for Genoa. Her commander is Captain Cogliolo, who although himself a native of Genoa, has two sons in the American army. Besides, there are five sons in the Italian army who have been at the French front ever since the beginning of the war. There is no branch of the militia that is not represented by some member of the Cogliolo family.

The Roma leaves for Hongkong tomorrow morning.

'B' Co. Men Want Order Withdrawn

(Continued from Page 1)

was discharged without reason. Mr. Heal was notified late in the afternoon to attend a drill the same night and, because he had an engagement that could not be broken, asked for leave, the speaker said. Leave was refused and Mr. Heal had no alternative other than to resign.

"I pleaded with him not to resign but to stay and fight for satisfaction, but Mr. Heal resigned," said Mr. Haynes.

Three days after Mr. Heal's resignation, Captain Cubitt's order that provoked the Court of Inquiry was announced, Mr. Haynes continued.

Want Inquiry Findings Published—The Court of Inquiry and its findings claimed attention from the speaker, who demanded that a full report of its findings should be published so that the public may appportion the blame and that it shall not rest on those not in error.

"Why should men be reprimanded and admonished and publicly disgraced and Mr. Heal be discharged when others concerned are not mentioned," demanded Mr. Haynes and he significantly added that "the Court was not solely against the men of the unit."

The speaker recited injustices done to members of the unit, charging that a sergeant had secured a month's leave to go to Peking, that the Corps order granting the leave was published and that the sergeant

was ordered to attend a drill during the period of his leave. When he returned from Peking, he was seen on the street by Captain Cubitt.

"He was ordered to report to Major Trueman and was charged and sentenced without being tried," said Mr. Haynes. "Another member of the unit had leave for three nights and was also reprimanded for failure to appear."

"I resigned December 10," continued Mr. Haynes. "Can the Council hold my resignation and then perhaps dismiss me for subsequent actions?"

"Is an officer privileged to make all drills compulsory and then if a member of the unit fails to attend, can that be cause for dismissal from the Corps?" asked the speaker after dwelling on the Corps regulations which require a man to be present at a certain number of drills in a year.

"We are willing to abide by justice and discipline but when discipline precedes justice, then we must refuse," said Mr. Haynes.

"Until the Corps order discharging Mr. Heal is revoked, I can not serve as a member of the organization. We are willing to let bygones be bygones when wrongs are righted."

Mr. Evans pointed out that "B" Company could be a military body only in discipline.

Mr. Gange and Mr. Beytash followed Mr. Evans and then the resolutions were passed asking for the appointment of an investigating committee and expressing confidence in Mr. Beytash.

Between 30 and 40 men of the Company attended, many refusing to be present because the announcements of the meeting were sent to resigned men addressed with their former rank in the company.

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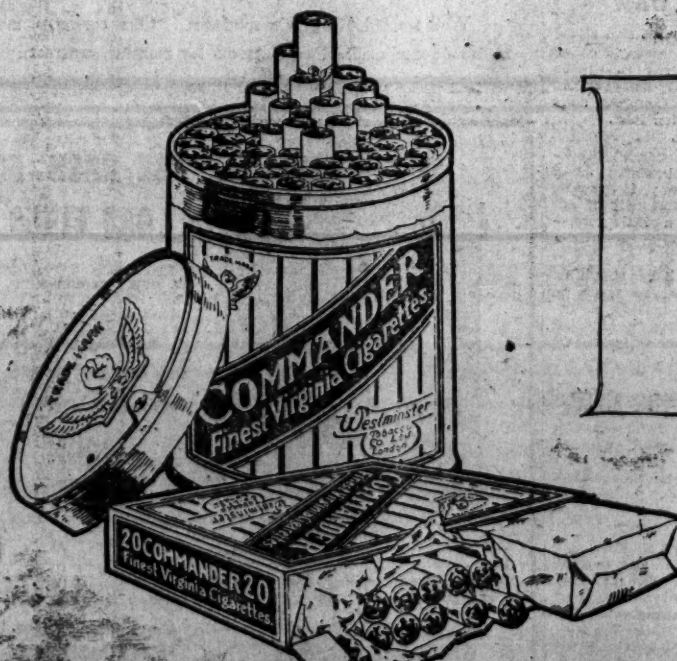
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WEATHER

Misty, cloudy weather with strong
northerly winds along the coast.

MARRIAGES

ROBINSON-WARE: On January 30,
1919, at the British Consulate-
General, Shanghai, before Sir E.
D. H. Fraser, K.C.M.G., H.M.
Consul-General, and afterwards at
Union Church, by the Rev. C. E.
Darwent, Frederick Alan Rob-
nson, son of Richard Robinson,
of Manchester, to Emily Doris,
daughter of the late Rev. James
Ware, of Shanghai.

21016

STABER-HERZBERG: On January
29th, 1919, at No. 102 Avenue
Road, Shanghai, by the Rev. C. E.
Darwent, Ernest Henry Staber,
of Cherokee, Iowa, U.S.A., to Mary,
eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C.
Herzberg, of Shanghai, China.

21012

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 31, 1919

American Control Of Siberian
Railways Discussed In Japan

THE following comments are culled
from the Japan Chronicle
relative to the Japanese demand for
control of the Russo-Chinese Rail-
way:

The explanations given by Vis-
count Uchida, the Foreign Minister,
to the representatives of both Houses
a few days ago regarding the
negotiations over the Siberian rail-
ways are received by the Japanese
press with anything but satisfaction.
Ambiguity characterises the For-
eign Minister's explanations, says
the Tokio Asahi. While declaring
that America fully recognised
Japan's position, the Minister stated
that the whole matter had been
placed in the hands of the Inter-
Allied Committee. Again, while
affirming that the whole of the
Siberian railways would be placed
under the joint control of the Allies,
the Minister hinted at the chief task
of management being undertaken by
American railway experts. The
Tokio Journal is alive to the neces-
sity of diplomatic questions requir-
ing careful handling, and to the
necessity of a certain amount of
secrecy, but nevertheless it regrets
to observe that the Foreign Min-
ister's explanation was so ambiguous
on essential points that it is not
calculated to give a sense of con-
fidence and relief to Japanese minds.
Japan, the Asahi proceeds, occupies
in Siberia a position which is in no
way inferior to that of any other
Power, and moreover, the historical
relations existing between Japan and
the Chinese Eastern Railway entitle
her to claim special position in the
discussion of matters relating to
that railway. In these circum-
stances, Japan cannot be content
with arrangements which virtually
hand over the management of the
Siberian railways to a group of
American railway experts, and which
reduce Japan to a subservient posi-
tion. Nor can Japan submit to ar-
rangements which treat the Chinese
Eastern Railway in practically the
same manner as the other Siberian
railways. The Tokio Journal be-
lieves that negotiations over the
question are not yet concluded and
sees room for the Japanese nation to
start a movement with a view to
secure satisfaction for Japan's claims
by urging the Government to use
greater efforts.

In the opinion of the Asahi,
America, of all Powers, is in a po-
sition to appreciate Japan's claims
in this respect and if Japan can only
make it clear that she is not actuated
by any designs of territorial ag-

grandisement, the question can be
solved satisfactorily for Japan.
There are many factors to support
Japan's contentions, such as Japan's
intervention in Siberia, the negotia-
tions carried on some time ago with
the Russian Government regarding
the transfer of a portion of the line,
and the relations existing between
this railway and the South Man-
churia Railway, but as the chief
point of Japan's contention geo-
graphical contiguity may be pointed
out. Contention along similar lines
was advanced by the United States
before now in reference to her policy
towards Central America, and so
long as that country does not dis-
approve of her own past conduct and
policy she will have no reason on
her side to criticise Japan's claim to
the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Discussing the same subject the
Osaka Mainichi wonders why the
Japanese Government could not
obtain the consent of the other
Powers for Japan's control of the
railways east of the Balkal. Japan
has good reason to put forward such
claims, for geographical, commercial,
industrial and other reasons. In
their support, the restoration of
order in those districts chiefly by
Japanese troops, and the Russian
desire for the permanent stationing
there of Japanese troops (!) may
also be adduced. Having such an
idea of Japan's claims the Osaka
Journal cannot comprehend the con-
cessions made by the Japanese Gov-
ernment on the question, such as can
be inferred from the statement made
by the Foreign Minister before the
representative members of both
Houses a few days ago. In name,
the Siberian railways are to be
placed under the joint control of the
Allies, but in reality their control
will be in the hands of the group of
American railway experts headed
by Mr. Stevens. It is stated that the
sovereignty of Russia over the rail-
ways will be respected, and that
when perfect order is established in
Russia the control of the railways
will be given back into Russian
hands. These are fine professions,
indeed, but judging from existing
conditions in Russia it is almost
hopeless for any stable government
to be established in that country for
many years to come. The same
motives underlying America's promise
of independence to the Philippines
seems to govern the disposal of
the Siberian railway question. It
may further be noted that in trying
to hinder Japan's peaceful develop-
ment in Siberia and North Man-
churia, America is simply repeating
that line of policy which she adopted
in excluding Japan's peaceful in-
fluence from Mexico. Selyukal
Cabinets are historically servile to-
wards America. It was when the
Selyukal was in power, for instance,
that the school-children question in
California was allowed to humiliate
Japan. With this and similar in-
stances before it, the Osaka Journal
is disposed to conclude that in offer-
ing strong opposition to Japanese
intervention in Siberia as a member
of the Diplomatic Advisory Council,
Mr. Hara, the present Premier, was
acting from no higher motive than
currying favor with America. It is
therefore extremely regrettable that
the Siberian Railway question is
about to be settled by the Selyukal
Cabinet in a manner very disadvan-
tageous to Japan, and the Kensekai,
the House of Peers, and others are
exhorting to put forth earnest en-
deavors to save the situation.

The Hochi says that although some
reference was made by the Foreign
Minister to the question of control-
ling the Siberian railways in the
course of his recent address before
the representatives of both Houses,
his explanations were nothing to the
purpose, and failed to satisfy any
hearer. Judging from the press
report of his speeches, the Hochi
proceeds, the Minister's statement
was, indeed, veiled in too much
ambiguity, and it is difficult to see
how the question has been disposed
of. Between the lines of this am-
biguity the failure of Japan's diplo-
macy may be read, and rumors are
already afoot that much dissatisfaction
prevails in military circles with
the diplomacy of the present Cabinet.
Such discontent is not unreasonable
and the nation must insist on this
matter being probed to the bottom.
Marquis Okuma's paper goes on to
say that the Ishii-Lansing agree-
ment clearly recognises the special
interests created by territorial con-
tiguity, and it reminds its readers of
the claim which it formulated some
time ago to special interests in the
districts east of the Balkal, whither
it was Japan's bounden duty to dis-
patch troops to prevent the penetra-
tion of German influence. The Hochi
has no doubt that it was due to this
consideration that the Government
dispatched troops to Manchuli as well
as to Siberia. It is superfluous to
say that this policy was recognised
by Mr. Hara, the present Premier,
and the Hochi asks if the present
Cabinet has conducted the negotia-
tions over the Siberian railway ques-
tion along the same lines.

Where There Are Peace, Plenty
And No War-Worry

It would seem as if no such land
could exist in these days of high
prices, constant reminders that we
must economise, and war worries
morning, noon and night. Never-
theless, an Irish journalist, Louis
McQuilland, writing in the London
Sunday Pictorial, claims that such
is the condition of his native
isle. He writes:

While it would be a marked ex-
aggeration to state that the Emerald
Isle is now a duplicate copy of the
Garden of Eden, it is certainly en-
joying amenities denied to those
countries which have been grasped
by the iron hand of conscription and
those Continental neutrals nearer
the war-zone.

As far as rural Ireland is con-
cerned, the Ireland of the farmers
and the peasant proprietors, the
people have never known such
halcyon days.

Farmers' wives are better dressed
than they have ever been, and their
homes, as regards furniture, at any
rate, are equipped like mansions.
The farmers themselves are sport-
ing smart motor cars—not mere
toys, but sound cars with reliable
engines. There is no dearth of
petrol.

Nothing is more remarkable in
Ireland than the improvement in
food, both as regards quantity and
quality. In other days the people
used to send the best bacon to Eng-
land, and subsist at home on cheap
American bacon. Today they con-
sume their own best bacon.

Cattle there are in plenty, and
butchers have their shops full of
whole carcasses. Mutton is also to
be had in abundance. In no town
or village in Ireland is horseflesh
being sold for human food.

Bread is plentiful, but it is not any
more appetising than it is in Eng-
land, and is even darker in aspect.
When I was at Newry an English
correspondent, looking into a store-
room, saw a quantity of peat or
dried bog, fashioned into squares.
Asking what the mysterious stuff
was, he received the unsmiling re-
ply, "Shure, that's Irish war-
bread." I regret to say that he
promptly made a note of this utter-
ly misleading piece of information.

There are food regulations and
restrictions in Ireland, as there are
in Great Britain, but they are more
honored in the breach than the ob-
servance. This refers particularly
to the larger towns, though there is

no scarcity in the villages of plain,
simple food.

In Belfast I saw a small, stout
business man polish off a decent-
sized steak such as would have been
regarded as something phenomenal
in a London restaurant. He then
hammered his knife on the table and
impatiently demanded another steak,
and did not look happy till he got it.

In liquor, as in food, the Irishman
is better off than his neighbor across
St. George's Channel. Whisky has
still got a "tang" with it that re-
quires qualifying with aqua pura.
"Government beer" is a joke, not an
unpleasant reality. With a big
glass of good stout, still available, a
large chunk of bread, and a noble
fragment of cheese, a cheap lun-
cheon can be had any day in any
part of Ireland.

In large towns, like Dublin and
Belfast, there is an abundance of
pastries and fruit cakes. At a well-
known teashop in Belfast I had an
afternoon tea better than that pro-
vided at the Ritz in the days before
the war, and at much below the
Ritz price.

Scarcity of matches is not at all
prevalent, and I could always pur-
chase a couple of boxes at any to-
baccoist's shop.

Children and women have no
reason to complain as to sweets, for
all varieties of these are to be had
in great profusion in the southern
and northern capitals. The sugar
supplied for sweetening tea is gen-
erally of coarse quality, but there is
plenty of it.

Ireland is particularly well off as
regards fish, especially that very
piquantly flavored fish, the herring,
which has only come into popular
vogue in England since it has in-
creased 500 percent in price.

While food conditions are thus
good, the well-lighted streets of
Ireland make for that nocturnal
safety which we experienced in pre-
war years in London. To walk
again at night under the undimmed
light of the street-lamps is like
capturing the rose-glow of a lost
Eden; and that rapture is to be had
in Ireland.

An Englishman traversing Ire-
land today and not conversant with
the problems of the country would
think that from her prosperity Ire-
land should feed England. It
should be remembered, however,
that the whole population of all
Ireland is not so great as that of
lesser London, and that all her
foodstuffs would seem a small store
for the teeming millions of Great
Britain.

Why I Voted Labor

The interest of the following article
is that the writer is a well known
member of Lord Northcliffe's staff,
and it was prominently published in
the London Daily Mail. At the same
time the Daily Mail offered the Labor
Party a column a day for the free ex-
pression of their views.

By Hamilton Fyfe

First, because I want changes in the
mode of our government.

Second, because I want these
changes to be made by evolution,
along parliamentary lines, and not by
revolution.

Third, because the Labor Party,
being the only party which has shown
that it understands what changes are
necessary and that it is in earnest
about making them, is, it seems to me,
the only party which can help us to
escape revolution.

This may be a new point of view
to you. Let me explain it.

We have had for a long time in this
country the forms of people's rule, but
the people have not yet ruled. That
is partly their own fault, but more
directly it is the fault of our old ruling
class, which has done its best to pre-
vent the people from ruling.

From this class of our politicians
have chiefly been drawn, and those
who were not drawn from it were
quickly drawn into it, so that the in-
terests of all politicians are the same,
excepting only those who represent
Labor.

Now the time has come for ruling
classes everywhere to yield up their
power, and for the old methods of
government which they employed to be
replaced by methods more in har-
mony with the mind and the senti-
ment of the age. We need to get rid,
for example, of antiquated
diplomacy, and other bad relics of
the days when monarchs ruled in
person, regarding territories and
populations as their private property.
We need a new conception of politics,
which must be no longer either a
playground for windy rhetoricians

or a means of livelihood for needy,
conscienceless lawyers, but must be
treated as the business of the nation,
to be transacted in a businesslike,
competent way.

When we have made the necessary
changes in our system the social
reforms which Mr. Lloyd George
talks about will quickly follow. We
cannot get them without these
changes because the representatives
of the old ruling class, upon whom
Mr. Lloyd George leans for support,
will never, so long as they have
power, permit them to be carried
out.

They cannot rid themselves of the
idea that Government should chiefly
consider the interests of the ruling
class, whereas the mind and senti-
ment of today demand consideration
for the interests of the people as a
whole.

Mr. Lloyd George has done the
State much service during the war.
No one, I suppose, would have wish-
ed to displace him before peace is
signed. If even now he would
undertake to appeal to the country
again within a twelvemonth, or if
he would appeal for support to the
enemies of reaction and privilege,
then I believe he would win an over-
whelming victory. But with the
Old Gang all round him for the next
five years he would be powerless,
hampered at every turn. During
war the Coalition was necessary; in
peace it would be disastrous.

For it those who are determined
upon changes in our system find that
these cannot be made by constitu-
tional means they will, in despair,
fall back on revolution as their only
hope. This is the anger which
the continued ascendancy of the
ruling class would bring upon us.
The Labor Party alone can avert it.
It is given the opportunity to make
the necessary changes without fear
of favor by parliamentary action.
That is why the Labor Party gets
my vote.

Yamato's Bizarre Views

The Yamato makes the following
extraordinary comments:

What is particularly noticeable in
the diplomatic policy of the Hara
Ministry is the fact that if the word
worship is too strong, the ministry
is trying more closely than before
to approach England and America.
The Ministry is catering to the
whims of those countries. A section
of the Japanese people are calling
it not unreasonably as worship of
England and America.

With the defeat of Germany, mili-
tarism has been overturned. No one
denies that this will contribute to-
ward human happiness considerably.
The so-called liberalism, equality,
democracy of England and America
are much appreciated, properly and
without the editor wondering at it.
But what about the liberalism and
equality of England and America in
the international dealings? Is not
America giving the Orientals dis-
criminating treatment? President
Wilson while advocating a League
of Nations based upon absolute free-
dom of trade, is he not trying to
acquire the special privileges of con-
trol of the Siberian railways? At
the same time, is she not showing
most nakedly her commercial im-
perialism? Has she not given an
endorsement very clearly to that
policy in the present question of con-
trol of the Siberian railways?

Is England also not preventing the
entry of the Japanese in Canada and
Australia? Where is justice and hu-
manity? Where is freedom and
equality? This silent but eloquent
fact makes President Wilson's words
for justice and humanity and the
British endorsement of the League
of Nations mere empty religious
rituals.

The editor does not want to be
misunderstood. He is not going to
investigate ill will toward England
and America by any means. If these
two nations are sincere in their at-
tempt at establishing a League of
Nations to bring about true peace in
the world, they should give up al-
together the commercial imperialism
to which they stick. They should
abolish their discriminatory treat-
ment of the Orientals. Thus they
would recover the confidence in
themselves. The editor only wants
point-blank to call upon them to re-
fect.

The editor at first understood when
the Japanese Government attempt-
ed to help bring about the com-
promise between North and South
China that the Empire took the
lead. But the Empire only follow-
ed the lead of England and America
in that move. The abrupt stopping
of the loan policy in China and the
concessions made in regard to the
Siberian question were done in order
to please England and America. The
editor does not necessarily object to
Mr. Hara's policy of winning the
confidence of England and America.
As long as there are some Japanese
publicists who fear that Japan may
be placed in a position of isolation
in future, the endeavors of the min-
istry in trying to approach closely
England and America and to co-
operate with them may be a way to
allay this fear.

But this is a question of degree.
Efforts to please others, when over-
done become an indignity. The re-
sult of it will become a loss of the
independent attitude. That must be
kept in mind. The Empire which
should be the lord of the Orient, be-
cause she is anxious to cater to obey
the behest of England and America,
may be insulted and the dignity of
the Empire lost. If she should find
it impossible to maintain her pro-
per position in the Orient, it will be
a serious thing indeed. The Hara
Ministry should reflect upon that
very attentively. It should insist in
the discussion of the idea of League
of Nations in the Peace Conference
as the preliminary condition that the
commercial imperialism and the dis-
criminating treatment of the Orientals
shall be abolished. Unless that
point is insisted upon and in a digni-
fied manner, the Hara Ministry has
really become a worshipper of Eng-
land and America.

Topics In Brief

The Montenegro Congress is called
the "Skupstina." Even in a free
country like ours nobody has ever had
the nerve to call our Congress any-
thing like that.—Houston Post.

The Bolshevik Minister at Stock-
holm has started in business as a
tailor. Only in this way, it appears,
will he enjoy an opportunity of oc-
casional letting out a little gore.—
London Punch.

The Allies already have simplified
the task of establishing a new govern-
ment in Germany by making it un-
necessary to have either a Minister
of Colonies or a Minister of the Navy.
—Arkansas Gazette.

The problem of finding employment
for our released man-power is settled
in advance. Enough reconstruction
conferences, subconferences, and sub-
conferences have already been
scheduled to take up the time of the
whole army for the next three years.
—New York Evening Post.

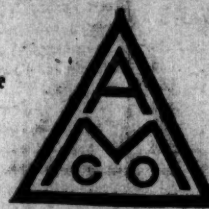
In 1848, when James K. Polk was
President, the German Government
asked the United States for an ex-
perienced American naval officer of
suitable rank to take command of the
German navy. The Cabinet was un-
animously in favor of granting the
request, but Mr. Polk refused it. It
looks now as if the project had merely
been postponed.—Youth's Companion.

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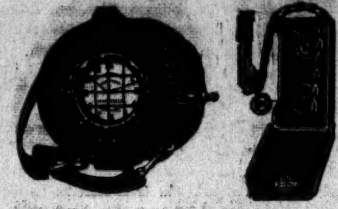
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Letters From The Front To The Folks At Home

No man will come home from France the same man that he went away. Critical observers of the war are saying that the American boy over there has "found himself." A clearer conception of the purpose for which he came into the world has come to him. "It is difficult to describe or analyse the many influences which have brought about this result," writes Major Henry P. DuBois to his father, James T. DuBois, of Hallstead, Pa. "In part it may have been the excitement of it all, the ever-changing scene, the newness of military life, or the novelty of sight and customs in a foreign land." But the Major notes the following forces standing out prominently in the rapid formation of the American boy's character:

The man who stands face to face with the ultimate thing in life through days and weeks of bitter

struggle, not only with the enemy, but with the elements as well, comes away with something he is not going to let easily slip from his grasp. The man who sees his best friends killed by his side, and talks to them while they are dying, finds a foothold on something more solid than the foundations supplied him in the peace and comfort of ordinary life, or through the teachings of book or pulpit.

During the three weeks of my sojourn in the hospital I have yet to hear a questionable story, and even the profanity which has always been regarded as a necessary accompaniment to army life has been conspicuous by its absence. And yet this is far from a gloomy place; as the men get stronger they enter into the community life of the place, and there is good cheer and fellowship in abundance.

Tell the mothers and wives and

sweethearts to have no fear. The men are coming home with clear consciences and heads hung high. They are not only coming home as they left you, but with a new and broader outlook on life, fortified by an ennobling inner force which will support them through life.

But what of the communities to which they are to return? Will the same temptations, which, before their departure, made them weaker and wander from the course of manhood still be there to threaten the structure which has been so well built over here? Will the haven of safety to which to ask them to return be found to be more dangerous than the strange land and its strange people from which they return?

As officers, in whose keeping has been placed the welfare of these men while they are away from you, we have given this subject much thought, and to be frank with you, it is a cause for much concern. Things are going fine over here. There is no danger of a let-down or a reversion to former infractions while the campaign is on. It is reasonably sure that the millions of men who are not killed or wounded in battle will descend the gangplank of the transports in home ports better for their experience. It is then that the supreme test of our helpfulness will come. It is then that the bars to immorality and licentiousness may be let down unconsciously in the name of innocent joy at the reunion of loved ones.

The oracles which followed the return of the army and navy after the Spanish War came vividly to mind when this possibility is contemplated, and we ask you for the sake of those who will be returned to you in safety, prepare the home city, the town, or village, that it may be worthy of the men for whose safety you now give your prayers.

To keep your humor fresh and sparkling in the midst of a famine of all the luxuries and most of the necessities is surely a feat. Here is proof that a young Westerner did it. At any rate, that is the impression one gets from the perusal of the following epistle of Thomas E. Dehoney, former clerk and telegrapher in the Santa Fe general live-stock agent's office at Kansas City, and now first-class electrician in Admiral Sims' London office:

What a marvelous, astonishing, and incredible experience I have had since leaving my live-stock tariffs. Who would suspect that Uncle Sam could reach out into the Middle West and rather up in his broad naval arms a young man in the prime of life and an overworked pair of trousers, born with no inheritance other than a strong desire to advance intending shipwreck the approximate cost of conveying a cow or her relatives from and to a given point along the line of least resistance.

Matches are so infrequent and far apart that when I hesitate on the corner and strike a match to light the inevitable cigarette, twenty grown men rush up madly and exclaim, "Hold the light, please." I have to wear asbestos gloves to keep from scorching my finger-tips.

I saw a man on the street yesterday carrying two cases in it was a light, however, and I could not bother him. I followed him home and I may have something interesting to tell you in a few days as I know where he lives. We don't need alarm-clocks over here, but this does not alarm one. It is a pleasant sensation to be awakened from a deep, profound slumber by the milk boy as he oscillates up and down the stairs with the break of day. He wears wooden shoes and the stairs are made of concrete. Makes so much noise that the milk pails.

Paper is nix. I may be seen any evening walking from the corner grocery-store carrying a loaf of bread in one hand, absolutely nude, referring to the bread, a double ration of butter in the other, same being neatly wrapped in a cigarette-paper with the understanding that the paper be returned. Some of the butter does not have to be carried, as it appears strong enough to walk.

I noticed in the Topeka papers that you patrons of street railways are to be served by lady conductors.

and in the short period of twelve months teach this person to wash clothes and undrape the raiment from potatoes, and eventually enable him to clasp a pair of radio-phones to his shapely and swan-like ears and absorb electrical information from the air for the information of the highest-salaried officer in charge of the naval forces operating in European waters!

You can not appreciate how really interesting this radio game is. Berlin sends German propaganda by the hour—a steady stream; Moscow, Russia, spreads aside his vast growth of shredded whiskers and transmits his little say: Rome chews the rag with various points; stations in Spain, France, England and, last but not least, America are at our finger-tips. The remarkable how strong the signals reach us from the other side of the Atlantic. Makes me feel like I am close to home. With such a homelike feeling comes the thought that some day I shall have to return to America and pay my indebtedness.

An interesting thing occurred a few days ago. I was tuning my set at random, just trying to pick up some new stations, when, of a sudden, a human voice sounded in my phones saying, "Hello, hello, everybody." I pinched myself to see that I was really awake and the voice proceeded to whistle the "Roses of Picardy" and the "Onions of Oakland," and wound up by playing several selections from Sousa on the gramophone.

I don't know whence the voice came but think it was close at hand. The speaker was on a radio-telephone.

The weather over here is damp—damp damp. Even the few matches we see per week are warped. Speaking of matches brings me to the real issues of the war. You folks at home, after picking the remnants of beefsteak from your tucks, pick up your Evening Blade and read how the Germans have given up Swamproot; how the Temple of Oldfolks was destroyed by hostile aircraft; how trench No. 1 was evacuated and how the Americans were unable to prevent the contemplated movements of the Hun, namely, a masterly retreat, but you do not become conversant with the disastrous results of the Great War. I have found them to be located in London. Here they are, briefly:

Meat, ah! How I long for a piece of hamburger steak with "Eaton's." Meat-coupons are so highly cherished that they are included in the estate and descend to the heir upon the death of the holder. Lack of nourishment, superinduced by the scarcity of meat, contributes to the death of the holder, so automatically the coupons are constantly in circulation.

Matches are so infrequent and far apart that when I hesitate on the corner and strike a match to light the inevitable cigarette, twenty grown men rush up madly and exclaim, "Hold the light, please." I have to wear asbestos gloves to keep from scorching my finger-tips.

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I noticed in the Topeka papers that you patrons of street railways are to be served by lady conductors.

The question is asked if the young ladies will be able to deliver the goods under all conditions, etc. Kindly tell them from me that the young female collectors can fill the bill and their pockets with perfect ease and reckless abandon. They are used almost exclusively over here in London and I find them satisfactory in every respect. The cars here are double-decked affairs, very narrow. So narrow, in fact, that there is not room for a fat passenger to circulate. As we have no "pay-as-you-fall-in" system the conductors must pursue each new passenger and extract the fare. This necessitates many a hundred trips up the almost perpendicular stairs to the top deck. Fare is collected and a receipt punched and handed to each passenger. The lady conductor performs the two acts with one swift move of her nimble fingers, much quicker than can a man do it with his calloused hands.

On the buses, the ladies served equally well. You know the buses are nothing more than converted ice-wagons and they ride just as comfortably; they are also double-decked.

I shall never marry a conductor—she has the habit of climbing so firmly acquired that she no doubt spend half of her time on the roof. Then, again, she probably would be relieving my trousers of metal every night just to keep in the practice of making change. You may pass this to the Topeka ladies who contemplate jumping into this branch of industry so that they may understand my feelings in the matter.

I must shove off now as my shipmate protests that it is about my time to fan the fire. You see, we are burning last year's coal and one of us must sit up and agitate the fire or it will fall us at an inopportune time. It's a great war, this.

Of the 112 graduates and members of the faculty of Wellesley College sent over the seas for Association work three have been distinguished with special honors by foreign governments. Mrs. Caroline Rogers Hill was decorated by King Albert for her services to Belgian soldiers. Miss Ethel Putney was specially recommended to the British High Commissioner in Egypt for her work among Armenian refugees, and Miss Edith May, who had raised a special hospital fund among her college associates, was decorated by the French Government for her activity in all kinds of relief-work. Miss May's recent

efforts are thus described in a letter to a generous friend at Wellesley: Do you remember my speaking, when I was in Wellesley, of a certain chateau transformed into a hospital, where there were over a hundred tubercular men, and where conditions were so crowded and dreary and discouraging? I remember giving a little sketch of the place. When your money came to me I resolved to try to do something for it, and as soon as opportunity offered, I visited it again. The same devoted doctor was still there. He showed me with great pride mended floors and windows and glossy white paint everywhere. I must say that I didn't dream that the poor old place could be so transformed through paint alone! He had found one of his malades who had been an artist before the war, and the man had been delighted to stencil on the walls of the corridors, and in the rooms, a running grape-vine design of red and green leaves. This had made the gayest sort of effect, and had brightened even the dimmest corners. The same artist had painted mottoes—the ten commandments—around with colored borders, and had contrived to make even these reminders of their pathetic malady pleasing to their eyes. The money for all of this had come from the sale of hens and eggs drawn from the hospital chicken-yard. And this chicken-yard was the gift of American friends of mine; a gift I had been able to send the doctor just before I had sailed for America. These French doctors are marvels of ingenuity and thrift and devotion to their men. Think of

making 1,250 francs out of a hen-yard that cost barely 400 francs! I will not speak of what remains to be done in that chateau! Should I do so, you would think that only the outside of the platter had been cleaned! But one thing greatly needed, for four years, is about to be supplied through your splendid gift, and that is a recreation-room for the men. Up to the present, those hundred and twenty men have had no room, not even a hall, in which to assemble, in the evenings and on rainy days. They are far away in the country and there are no distractions of any sort. They have no games, no books, no place where they may write, and yet they are absolutely shut in among themselves. I talked this over again with the doctor. He pointed out to me a small stable that he thought might be used. His idea is to cement the floor, to whiten and stencil the walls, to put panes of glass into the barn-doors (there are no windows), and to supply tables, chairs, lamps, and a stove. The sick men will themselves do all the work, even to the making of the tables, but not the cementing of the floors—for that would be dangerous for them to attempt. And I am to supply the material through your generosity! I am sure you would feel that I had done just what you would have wished, could you have seen the men's faces as they crowded about my little Ford, while the doctor explained what we were planning; and could you have heard the hallo-clapping and even cheering (though that is forbidden the poor fellows because of their state), and the "Vive l'Amérique" "Vive les Etudiants du Collège," which they raised when I explained that the girl students of a college in America had sent the doctor the gift! It made one want to do a thousand-fold more for those fine soldiers—mostly young—who had given all they had to their country, and were so grateful to receive anything in return—as if it were not in any way their due. The doctor, too, was the most grateful man and has since written me a letter as enthusiastic as a schoolboy's about the projected plan. When it is all completed, you shall have a photograph and certainly you shall have a letter from the doctor himself—a man who gives himself without stint, from morning till night, and who is (in what he calls his leisure moments) now corresponding with American doctors over here with a view to founding together with them a "Franco-American Journal of Medicine" wherein medical views, etc., shall be exchanged monthly. It is worth very much to come in contact with such a doctor—and with such patients as his. And I am proud of you all for having given me this chance to be your spokesman, and grateful to you beyond words, for having enabled me to help men for changes in one of the hospitals that has been—because of its poverty—my constant preoccupation for almost a year.

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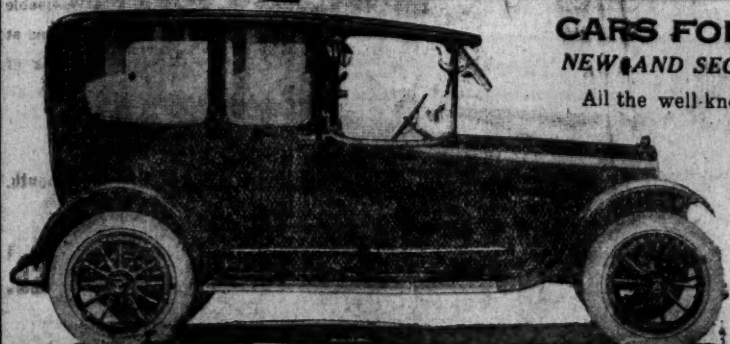


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OUSTED ENVOY TELLS OF WARSAW MOBS

Kessler Says Dictator Pilsudski
Is Hampered By Fierce
Party Clash

BLAMES PARIS COMMITTEE

Asserts Danger To Europe In
'Dream' Of New Nation Ex-
tending From Sea To Sea

Berlin, December 20, (via Copenhagen).—Count Kessler, until a few days ago German Minister at Warsaw, in conversation with The New York Times correspondent today, considerably modified his statement concerning the American journalist, represented to be American journalist who had furnished or transmitted funds with which to conduct anti-German propaganda in Poland. He said that all he really suspected them of doing was the introduction of American methods in the campaign of the Polish papers against him, but even that he had only from hearsay.

Kessler is a youngish looking aristocrat who, though sympathizing with the radical elements, has hardly done anything to earn the name "The Red Count," which has been bestowed on him. He toured the United States in 1897, during which visit he picked up modern ideas about government. Afterward he explored antique ruins in Mexico, lived for many months with the Maya Indians, and wrote the inevitable book.

When the great war broke out, Kessler, who on his mother's side has Polish blood, joined the Polish Legion and fought against Russia. "You have probably met Pilsudski, the present Polish Dictator," suggested The Times correspondent. "I know him very well," was the reply, "and learned to value his splendid character. When the German revolution broke out I liberated Pilsudski from prison in Magdeburg and took him by automobile to Poland."

Says Polish Party Hounded Him
"Then why couldn't he prevent the demonstrations in Warsaw against you?" I asked.

"For the same reason," the Count answered, "that Robert and Scheidemann cannot prevent Liebknecht's freaks. The Polish Government is friendly to me and to Germany, but it is the National Democratic Party, backed by the National Polish Committee in Paris, that has hounded me from Warsaw by inciting the people against me, publishing lies in the Polish newspapers, the most ridiculous of which was that I was an emissary of the Bolsheviks and had thirty Bolshevik secretaries employed on my staff."

"That article's headline was: 'The Red Count.' Sounds American, doesn't it?"

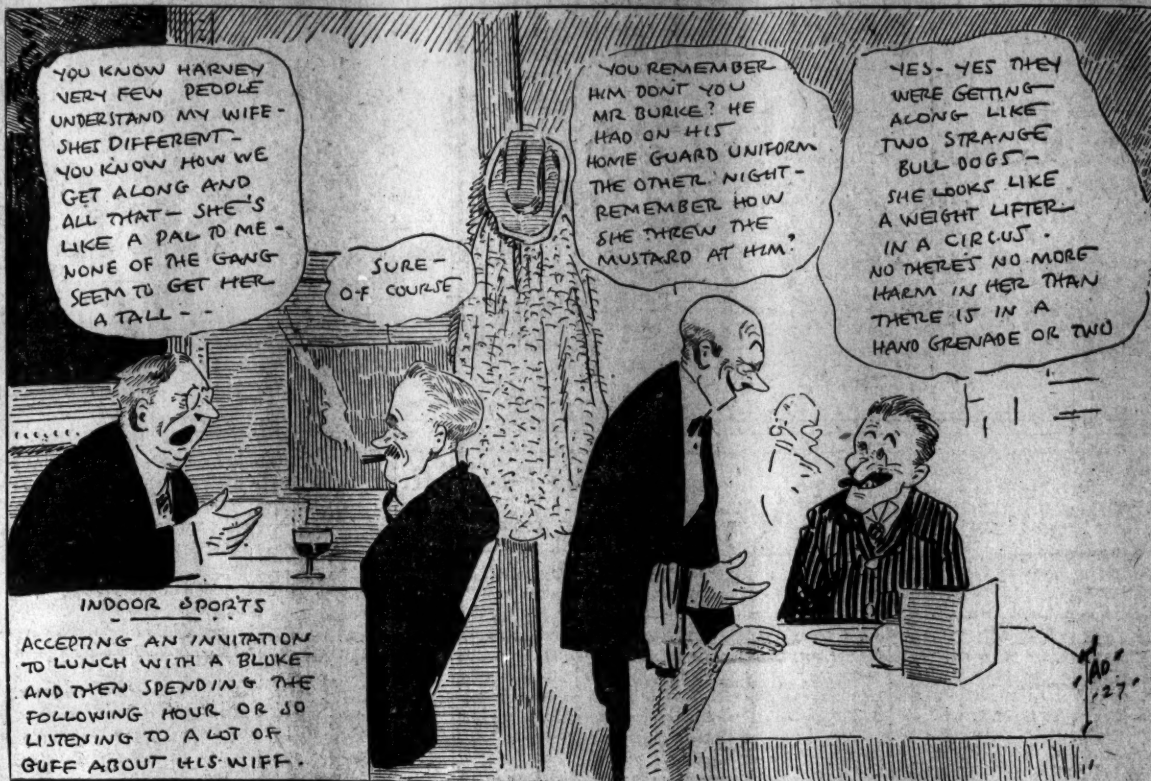
"These newspapers organized the demonstrations against me, in which as many as 50,000 persons took part. I am told, however, it was always the same crowd, but once, when 'Pan-Polish' women held a mass meeting, deciding that the 'Red Count' must be arrested at once. Of course they were not really peasant women, but the wives of landed gentry and nobles who hated me for sympathizing with the Social Democratic Party, which supports Dictator Pilsudski against the National Democratic Party."

"What is the latter party's aim," I asked.

"It wants a greater Poland from sea to sea," said the Count, "meaning from Danzig to Odessa, counting about 34,000,000 inhabitants, of whom not half are Polish. The others are Germans, Lithuanians, white Russians, Ukrainians, and Jews. To realize this dream would mean the constitution of a monarchy or at least an aristocratic republic, for only such could develop a dominating caste and military

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



power able to keep the other nationalities in subjection.

"But even such Polish Junker castles would probably fail, Poland would most likely become a land of everlasting revolution and an everlasting danger to European peace."

Expects No More Pogroms
"How do the 5,000,000 Jews living in the proposed Pan-Polish State view the question?" I inquired.

"They know very well," the Count said, "that their lot would be merciless oppression, worse than ever before. Witness the recent events in Lemberg and elsewhere."

"But why is that?"

"Because the Jews have become greatly enlightened within the last five or ten years, influenced, too, probably by relatives in America and England who know what liberty means. I was astonished at the progress they had made. Their national pride is at last aroused. They will wake from their sleep of a thousand years to realize their own value and that they have a political future. The new election laws proposed for parochial Jewish communities provide, for instance, that even baptized Jews may vote."

"Are pogroms like the one reported at Lemberg likely to occur in Warsaw or the rest of Poland?"

"I should not think so. If the Social Democrats and Pilsudski remain in power they know neither class nor race hatred, and I wish to state once more that I do not blame the Polish Government for anything that happened to me, knowing that it was against the Government's will."

Urges No Treating Of Soldiers
Washington, December 21.—All State Councils of Defense and local organizations were called upon today in telegrams from the Council of National Defense to urge State, municipal, and county authorities to "keep the lid on tight" during the Christmas holidays for the protection of soldiers discharged or still in the service. Attention was called to the fact that in almost every community there will be large numbers of men only recently released from the restraint of military discipline.

New Mormon Head A Very Rich Man

President Grant Is First To Lead
Apostles' Quorum Not Of
Original Band

Heber J. Grant, who succeeds the late Joseph F. Smith as President of the Mormon Church, or "Church of Latter Day Saints," by virtue of the office as president of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles, is a representative of the more modern element of the Mormons. He is the first leader of the organization who was not a member of the original group of "Saints" that established the religion. He was born at Salt Lake City in 1856 and ordained an Apostle in 1882. He is a banker, with large property holdings throughout Utah.

The Mormon Church, whose affairs he will direct, although formal ratification of the presidency will not be made until the next General Conference in April, 1919, has attained tremendous wealth and influence in the West despite the bitter fight against it.

History Of Mormons



Founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, then of Manchester, N. Y., who claimed to have received visions of God ten years before, the sect rapidly grew.

Among Smith's first converts was Brigham Young, who later became leader of the church. Moving first to Kirtland, Ohio, and then to Jackson county, Missouri, the "Saints" engaged extensively in business, with varying fortunes.

In 1838, after several encounters with the "Gentiles," as non-Mormons were termed, they emigrated to Illinois, where a temple was commenced with the number of converts numbering about 15,000. Additional trouble occurred with the non-believers, and a battle ensued which resulted in the death of the founder and his brother.

In 1846, under the leadership of Brigham Young, the Mormons began the long trek across the plains to Utah, where they settled at Salt

Lake City. There their power and wealth continued to grow. They pushed an extensive missionary propaganda throughout the United States, in Europe, Mexico and the Latin-American countries.

During the rule of the four presidents who succeeded Brigham Young the sect waxed wealthy despite an unending fight against them. The principal opposition was caused by their belief in polygamy. This is claimed by them to have ceased after legislative acts passed by the Congress of the United States.

President Grant, the new ruler of the church, will have enormous financial interests belonging to the central body of the sect, and with autocratic powers of administration he will be an important figure in economic and political life in the West.

"OSRAM" - "G.E.C."

DRAWN - WIRE - LAMPS

"NO OTHER LAMP
IS STRONGER"

Obtainable from all Electrical Dealers or from the Sole Importers

The General Electric Co.
(of China), Ltd.

Shanghai-Hongkong-Hankow

Nos. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road, Shanghai

Phones 1606 & 1608



SCIENTIFIC EYE TESTING

Refracting and Manufacturing
TORIC LENSES
Accurate lens grinding. Sun
Glasses and Goggles.
THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.
30 Nanking Rd.—Tel. Cent. 1243
(Two doors above Honan Rd.)

LAOU KIU CHWANG & CO.

P. 128 Nanking Road, Shanghai

**SILK, SATIN, CREPE, GAUZE,
PONGEE, EMBROIDERY, FURS,
LACE, ETC., ETC.**

Drapers, Milliners, Outfitters
and Haberdashers

Telephone: Central 3169

Branch at Tientsin	Our Prices are the lowest in Shanghai	Established in 1857
--------------------------	--	---------------------------

GOODYEAR TIRES

FOR MAXIMUM MILEAGE

龍飛 The Shanghai Horse Bazaar
and Motor Co., Ltd.
(Established 1861)
SOLE AGENTS FOR

Automobiles Berliet, Lyon..... Berliet Cars
The Studebaker Corporation of
America..... Studebaker Cars
F. B. Stearns Co., Cleveland, O. Stearns-Knight Cars
Scripps-Booth Corporation,
Detroit..... Scripps-Booth Cars
Fabbrica Italiana Automobili
Torino..... Fiat Cars
Arrangements were made some time ago for monthly deliveries of
the above mentioned cars.

ALSO SOLE AGENTS FOR

The Prest-O-Lite Co., Indianapolis..Storage batteries
Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corp.
Chicago.....Stewart produce

Large stocks of all kinds of motor accessories and supplies

龍飛 All kinds of Automobile repairs
undertaken
Owners of the largest and best equipped
COACH-BUILDING WORKS
in the Far East,
which designs and constructs all types of bodies,
from commercial vans to luxurious pleasure cars.
Estimates prepared free of charge
TELEPHONES:
General Office No. West 1248. Garage Nos. West 1262, and West 1213

TRIANON CAFE

25 Avenue Edward VII

Phone: Central 1915

A Pair of Aces
in the World of Music

China's
Rattling Favorite!

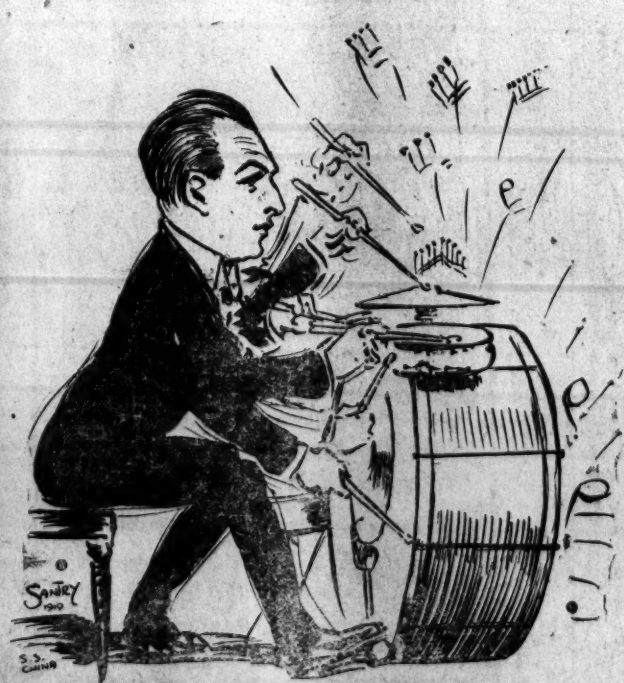
The Pacific Coast
Ivory Worrier!

MR. CODY MR. CURRENS

DANCING

Every evening from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m.

A Van Herwynen, Manager



Business and Official
Notices

(Second Section)
THE CHINA PRESS
報 陸 大

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1919

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The Shanghai Hotels, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Registered Office of the
Company has this day been removed
to the Edward Ezra Buildings
(Block "D") No. 14 Kiukiang
Road.

By order of the Board,
E. BURROWS,
Secretary.

31st January, 1919.

M. S. Balestrand

The Master and/or Agents of
the American Motor Vessel "Bale-
strand" will not be responsible for
any debts contracted by the crew.

N. O. NIELSEN,
Master.
21019

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

I have this day removed my
offices to the "Edward Ezra Build-
ings," Kiukiang Road, Entrance
Second Floor.

ELLIS I. EZRA.
Shanghai, 30th January, 1919.
21024

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

We have this day removed our
offices to our new buildings, Ki-
ukiang Road, Entrance second floor.
EDWARD EZRA & CO.
Shanghai, 30th January, 1919.
21020

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

Why worry about the success of
your boys in their examinations?
Their success does not depend
upon their ability or their knowledge
of the subject. There are far
more important factors. Apply
to me and you shall be fully informed
I can assure the success of
your boys, if you follow my
instructions.

ROOM 52
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS "OUR
DAY" LOTTERY

Sanctioned by Government

CONDITIONS OF LOTTERY.

Tickets Singapore \$10 Each—
Shanghai Mex. \$6.75 Each.

The amount of the lottery will be
Two Million dollars (\$2,000,000) or
such lesser amount as may be sub-
scribed.

30 per cent. of the total amount
subscribed will be given in cash to
the British Red Cross Fund.

The Balance after deducting all ex-
penses will be distributed in prizes in
Straits Settlements Government 5%
per cent. War Loan Bonds as follows:

1st Prize to receive.....	80%
2nd Prize to receive.....	20%
3rd Prize to receive.....	10%
A 100 Prizes to divide.....	25%
B 100 Prizes to divide.....	15%
C 200 Prizes.....	100%

A limited number of tickets are ob-
tainable from Mr. A. W. OLSEN, c/o
Shanghai Race Club.

Applications must be accompanied
by cash, or orders or Cheques.

The sale of tickets in Shanghai will
close at 5 p.m. on Friday, 14th
February, 1919, or earlier.

The Drawing will take place on
Friday, March 1st, 1919, at such
time and place as will be advertised
later.

No ticket having drawn a prize will
be eligible to draw any other prize in
the lottery.

Prizes must be claimed within six
months of the date of the drawing of
the lottery. After this date tickets will
be cancelled and the value given to
the Red Cross Fund.

In the event of any dispute arising
the decision of the Lottery Committee
will be final.

Lottery Committee:

G. U. FARRANT. A. W. VICK.
W. J. MAYSON.
Secretary.
Singapore.
20991

EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venereal Diseases
1417 Nanjing Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-11: 2-4 except Sunday
Special consideration to men
in uniform
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

The International
Recreation Club

OFFICIAL MEETING

(Kiangwan)

3rd, 4th, 5th and 8th February,
1919.

(Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday
and Saturday)

The First Sadding Bell will be
rung punctually at 11.15 a.m.
each day, and Off Day, 8th
February, at 1.30 p.m.

Tiffin Interval will be after the 4th
Race each day.

Tickets of Admission for the
three Official Race Days and
Off Day to the unreserved part
of the Compound only, may be
obtained at the Gate or from
the Club House, 126 Bubbling
Well Road.

PRICE \$3.00 each

Single Day Tickets obtainable at
the Gate only. Price \$1.00
each.

Special Trains: 10.45 a.m. 11.25
a.m. 12.25 p.m. 1.00 p.m.
1.30 p.m. 2.00 p.m.

Off Day, 1.00 p.m. 1.20 p.m.
2.00 p.m.

Tiffins will be served by Messrs.
Shepherd and H. Tse Shan at
the Race Course.

By order,

Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.
21002

WHY should you waste your
time and have yourself left
unserved just because you cannot get
the man you want. The Y.M.C.A.
Employment Bureau, can furnish
you with men of every efficiency and
capacity, even experienced com-
rades with good securities.

CARPETS

Come and see us before
buying elsewhere. Our
prices are the lowest.
Our goods are the best.

TIENTSIN CARPETS AND RUGS
Sheep or Camel Hair
Made to order from
customers' designs.

HWA YENG FACTORY
127 Peking Road

Shanghai Foreign Exchange
Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks, which are
members of the above Association, will
be closed for the transaction of Public
Business on Saturday, Monday, Tues-
day, Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st,
3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th February, on ac-
count of China New Year Holidays.

Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Notice is hereby given that the
Register of Shares of the Corporation,
at this Branch, will be closed from
the 10th to the 22nd February, both
days inclusive, during which period
no transfer of shares can be effected
By order of the Court of Directors,
R. R. HYND,
Sub-Manager.

Shanghai, 29th January, 1919.

TABLE CLARETS

CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & Co., Bordeaux
Red King Brands

Medoc
Medoc Superior
St. Estephe
St. Emilion
St. Julien
Pontet Canet
Ch. Leoville
Ch. Lafite

In Quarts and Pints

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Central 2021

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies,
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Sail-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls,
Stove Polish, Door Springs
and Vacuum Bottles.

Now is the Moment!

If you want to buy a first class nicely
situated dwelling house in

TSINGTAO

Please apply to

J. TH. MONCHEN,

TSINGTAO.

P. O. Box 115 20380

SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)

For

Venerical and Surgical Diseases.
Men and Women's Diseases.
Skin Diseases and Rheumatism
Injection of all kinds of vaccine
serums, and 1914 (606). Test
of blood.

Charges moderate.

(Japanese) Dr. E. WATANABE,
A.M., M.D.
11 Haining Road (5th house from
North Szechuen Road).
Tel. North 2379.

American Men's and Children's
SHOES FOR SALE.

Room 129 Kalee Hotel

Hours 1 to 2 p.m., 4 to 5 p.m.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The General Electric Co.
(of China), Ltd.

From January 30th our Offices,
Godowns, and Electrical Showroom
will be at Nos. 1 and 2 Ningpo
Road.

Valuable Ground For Sale

A valuable and large piece of
ground, about 3,000 Fangs, for sale,
suitable for the erection of various
kinds of factories or workshops. It
is situated outside the South Gate
(business centre); its front being on
the Bund of the "Hsiang River" and
backing on the Railway. The
price is quite moderate.

Please address letters to Mr. Tsai
Cheung-fu, No. 20, Sha Ho Street,
of South Gate, Changsha, Hunan.

TURKISH BATH

and

MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT
Specialty for rheumatism and
nervousness; fat people reduced. 15
years' experience in U.S.A. Patients
attended at their residences by ar-
rangement.

Prof. I. K. SEPO,

Tel. N. 2768, 26 North Szechuen Rd.

Thos. and Wm. Smith's
FLEXIBLE STEEL WIRE ROPE

From 2 3/4" to 4" Circumference
Newly arrived from Newcastle-on-Tyne

W. Z. ZEE & SONS, BROADWAY

Is The Information

Of Your Firm

going with him to the Press
Room?

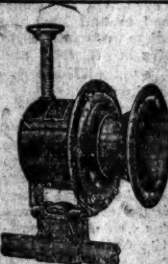
The latest date for copy is

FEB. 8th

Firms, Associations, etc., listed free.

Send us your name and our representative will call or
forms on application to

ROSENSTOCK'S DIRECTORY OF CHINA & MANILA
4 Canton Rd., Shanghai. Telephone 4778



EVERY MOTOR-CYCLIST

should have the protection of a

Hand

Operated

STEWART

WARNING SIGNAL

A clear, sharp, warning blast, which
will penetrate all other noises—
AND WARN BUT NOT FRIGHTEN.

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents,

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.

CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3829

RAILWAY HOTEL, SOOCHOW

A first-class Tourist and Residential Hotel in Soochow

The proprietor assures everyone that no effort will be spared
to ensure the comfort and satisfaction of visitors. Airy, large com-
fortable rooms, fitted with electric lights, fans and stoves, with
bathroom and veranda attached.

OIL MACHINES

FOR SALE, oil pressing-machines, manufactured by Green-
wood & Bolty Company, England, consisting of: 3 separa-
tors, 5 rollers, 2 rotary pumps, 6 high and low-pressure accu-
mulators, 6 drying kettles, 12 cylindrical hydraulic-presses,
elevators and accessories. For particulars, apply to

HAI FOONG FLOUR MILL

海豐麵粉廠駐滬帳房

U39 Peking Road, Shanghai.

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 14

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 14

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and
back, (with bathrooms and ver-
andah), to let. Good table
Telephone North 432.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE

8 Quinsan Gardens

Now vacant large and small
rooms with board. Terms
reasonable.
Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

WESTERN DISTRICT

One small cosy furnished
room to let with board. Bath-
room attached. Apply to Box
460, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, near Hongkew Park (on
tram line), large attic, well-furnish-
ed, hot and cold water, telephone,
and with or without board. Rea-
sonable offer accepted. Please apply
to Box 82, THE CHINA PRESS.

21025 F.I.

TO LET, flat and furnished room.

Apply to 9 Boundary Lane, North

Szechuen Road.

21009 F.I.

TO LET, very centrally situated,

comfortable and well-furnished

apartments of four rooms, together

with bath, kitchen, and servants'

quarters, from March. Rent \$175

per month. Apply to Box 64, THE

CHINA PRESS.

21026 F.I.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by gentleman, furnish-
ed room, modern bathroom attached,
without board, near tram. Apply
to Box 79, THE CHINA PRESS.

21013 J.31.

ROOM and board wanted by

young foreigner. Rate around \$70.

State particulars to Box 75, THE

CHINA PRESS.

21008 J.30.

WANTED, one or two rooms

with bath, suitable for two Ameri-
can gentlemen. Centrally located.

Apply to Box 76, THE CHINA

PRESS.

21004 J.31.

TRANSLATIONS

English and Chinese translations
of agreements, letters, legal docu-
ments, advertisements, articles and
commercial documents and litera-
ture undertaken by translator
experienced in consulate, syndicate,
journalistic, commercial and official
translation work. Accuracy ensur-
ed and confidence respected. Please
apply care of Chang Nieh-tun, 1
Museum Road or P. D. 159, Hai-
ning Road, opposite West End
Lane.

ROOM VACANT

WANTED, Chinese assistant with
good knowledge of English and
Chinese classics. Apply to Box 80,
THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED immediately, a young
lady to take charge of a skating rink.
Must be experienced in skating.
Apply personally to No. 107-9 Han-
kow Road, between 10-12 a.m. and
3-5 p.m.

20996 J.31.

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST, diamond horse-shoe clasp
pin, Monday night, in or about
Carlton Cafe. Finder please return
and receive reward. Apply to Box
81, THE CHINA PRESS.

21018 F.I.

HOUSES WANTED

TWO BACHELORS want to rent
a furnished house or flat in French
concession, Western district, or
International settlement, from
beginning of February for a period
of three to four months. Own
cooking, modern bathrooms. Please
apply to Box 72, THE CHINA
PRESS.

20994 J.31.

SITUATIONS WANTED

STENOGRAPHER - TYPIST:
American lady, who has held
positions of trust and acted as
private secretary, seeks posi-
tion with a reputable American
firm. Excellent references.
Apply to Box 77, THE CHINA
PRESS.

21006 F. 4

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: No. 11 Tifeng Road,
at Yu Yuen Road, very modern six
roomed residence with attics, tennis
court, garage, stabling. Rent Tls.
100. Apply on premises.

20927

TO LET, 101 Avenue Road; de-
tached foreign residence, nine rooms,
garden, etc. Tls. 150 per month.
Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 27
Nanking Road.

20860

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, offices and godowns on
Kiangse and Canton Roads. Apply
to No. 10 Yangtzeppoo Road, Tel.
No. East 24.

20936

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: English bulldog,
brindle; splendid pedigree; regis-
tered New York Kennel Club. Owner
leaving. Price reasonable. Apply
Box No. 84, THE CHINA
PRESS.

21007 J.31.

JUST arrived stock of M.F. Bank
Note, Couche Litho papers. For
samples and appointment, please
apply to Box 83, THE CHINA
PRESS.

21028 F.8.

FOR SALE, by lady going home.
Hand sewing machine; set baby's
clothes; magnificent ostrich feather;
electric iron, 220 volts. Sacrifice.
Separately or together. Apply to
Box 78, THE CHINA PRESS.

21007 J.31.

FOR SALE, a nearly new L. C.
Smith No. 5 typewriter. In ex-
cellent condition, and but little used.
A bargain for cash. Apply to Box
74, THE CHINA PRESS.

21001 F.I.

Financial And Commercial News

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, January 30, 1919.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
 Kangyik Cotton Tls. 14.50 March
 Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Tls. 29.00 March
 New Engineering Tls. 25.50
 New Engineering Tls. 25.50 March
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 140.00 March
 Shanghai Tls. 24.00 C. N. I.
Unofficial
 S.M.C. 5% Debts 1914 @ Tls. 73.00
 Kangyik Cotton Tls. 14.00
 New Engineering Tls. 25.00
 Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Tls. 28.00 March

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, January 30, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
Unofficial
 Trans Tls. 65.00 cash
 Kangyik Tls. 14.50 March

LYONS SILK MARKET

(French Wireless)
 Paris, January 29.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). At the last silk market the following prices were quoted:
 Greys, Cevennes extra 11/13 12/16 122
 Piedmont a/s 11/13 12/16 122
 Messina 1st order 11/13 12/16 122
 Italian extra 12/16 124
 Japan fl. 1/2 9/11 101 105
 Spot: China fl. extra 9/11 120
 Spot: Canton, China, fl. best 12/15 86 87

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL TIENTSIN

Cable Address ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.
 Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.
 Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.
 First Class Cuisine and Selected Collar, under Foreign supervision.
 Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.
 Hotel Motor-Omnibuses and Porters meet all Trains and Buses.

THE MANAGEMENT

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.
 Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at
 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line)									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	2nd and 4th	Fast	Local	Express	Fast	Local
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.05	9.30	9.40	12.45	16.25	17.15	23.00		
WUJIAO	7.15	9.40	9.50	12.55	16.35	17.25	23.10		
CHANGCHOW	7.25	9.50	10.00	13.05	16.45	17.35	23.20		
TANKANG	7.35	10.00	10.10	13.15	16.55	17.45	23.30		
CHUNGKING	7.45	10.10	10.20	13.25	17.05	17.55	23.40		
NANKING	7.55	10.20	10.30	13.35	17.15	18.05	23.50		
PUKOW	8.05	10.30	10.40	13.45	17.25	18.15	24.00		
TIENANFU	8.15	10.40	10.50	13.55	17.35	18.25	24.10		
CHANGCHOW	8.25	10.50	11.00	14.05	17.45	18.35	24.20		
WUJIAO	8.35	11.00	11.10	14.15	17.55	18.45	24.30		
SHANGHAI NORTH	8.45	11.10	11.20	14.25	18.05	18.55	24.40		

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down (BRANCH LINE)									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	2nd and 4th	Fast	Local	Express	Fast	Local
WOOSUNG FORTS	8.10	8.30	10.00	12.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.40
SHANGHAI NORTH	8.20	8.40	10.10	12.25	14.50	16.30	18.20	20.05	21.50

GREAT OPPORTUNITY IN SIBERIA, HE SAYS

But Lieut. W. Victor Warns Seattle And Other Sound Ports To Move Quickly

Seattle, December 17.—"Seattle, Tacoma and Everett, awake! There is a vast trade awaiting you in Siberia and the Orient, but it won't wait long!" This call comes in a letter received today at the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club, from Lieut. W. Victor, with the Russian Railway Corps at Harbin, Manchuria, who went to Russia with the Stevens Railroad Commission in November a year ago.

Lieutenant Victor lived in Seattle ten years before going to Russia. He was for years a passenger conductor out of Seattle on trains to Portland, Vancouver, B. C. and Spokane, and has a large acquaintance in this section. He was a trainmaster when appointed to the Russian mission.

Victor tells of traveling thousands of miles in Siberia, Manchuria, Chosen and Mongolia, and of the results of close observations. Excerpts from his letter follow:

Stipendous Mineral Wealth
 Have made careful study of conditions and needs in Siberia, investigating reports of vast resources through reliable sources. There has been no exaggeration. Siberia has stupendous mineral wealth, untapped. Exploration was prohibited under the Tsar's regime. In addition, Siberia abounds in timber and good farm lands.

Siberia and Russia are immense countries. In the last year they were exposed to invaders and ignorant Bolsheviks. All government and system of civilization were torn asunder in blind rage. The population of 135,000,000 was exposed to pillage and murder. The country has been put back a hundred years and must be rehabilitated completely.

Immediate Aid Wanted
 Europe cannot aid Siberia. Immediate aid and in measure must come from the United States and Japan. The Japanese are wide awake and energetic. They are getting in on the ground floor. For example: A Japanese company has been formed, in co-operation with a Russian bank with a capital of 15,000,000 rubles, for the exploitation of Siberian resources. The Japan-China Industrial Development Company, the Oriental Development Company and the Bank of Chosen are behind this organization.

When the war is settled and the other nations, especially the United States, have opportunity to see what has taken place over here, the world will be astonished to find how the Japanese have taken advantage of their opportunities in Siberia and China.

Monopoly in Manchuria
 In Manchuria, Japan has a monopoly of nearly all resources, including the forests. Japanese are now forming companies to set up mills and cut the timber. They also have control of all coal mines in Southern Manchuria. Here are a few recent loans made by Japanese bankers to the Chinese government:

For the building of four short railroad lines in Manchuria, total 1,000 miles, 150,000,000 yen, advanced by the Japanese Banking Syndicate; for two lines of new railroad, 400 miles in Shantung, 73,000,000 yen, same parties, fund for



China's National Steel Foundry, 100,000,000 yen. Besides these, there were several economic loans. These loans indicate that the big business men of future China will be the Japanese.

Siberia is about through with warfare in its own territory, now that Allied troops are pulling it, and will start in to rehabilitate. If no American capital is offered they will accept that of the Japanese. American capital must get here on the ground floor beside the Japanese to help out the melon.

In this great field of opportunity the commercial representatives have lots of work. Manufactured articles in great quantities are needed and most of these must come from the United States. Japan is not in the field with the manufactured articles most needed.

The vast trade that the United States may do with these countries has many doors to go in and out. The logical door of this trade is through the cities on Puget Sound. If these cities don't take advantage of their opportunities, other ports will get a great volume of foreign trade that belongs to Seattle and vicinity on account of being the logical and convenient port.

Direct steamship lines should be established between Seattle and Vladivostok, Fusan and Dairen via the Tongan Strait, through Northern Japan, Vladivostok, Fusan and Dairen are the three greatest ports in the northern waters of Eastern Asia, the door to the greatest field for commercial development in the world.

Exports from Eastern states can be shipped via Seattle to these ports and into the interior to destination much quicker than via Atlantic with the port delays of Atlantic vessels. There is no doubt about the delivery in Manchuria, Chosen and Eastern Siberia being much quicker and cheaper through Seattle port. I am filled with enthusiasm when I see the great future in store for Seattle.

Great Farming Country
 Vladivostok, the only port and gateway to great Siberia, lies at the end of a big natural harbor, free from winds and gales. This city has a great future and its citizens are preparing for it. Fusan and Dairen are the gateways to Northern China, also Central China, both ports having big natural harbors with facilities to take care of big foreign shipping. Subsidary lines run daily out of Dairen to Tientsin and other ports across the Yellow Sea. Tientsin is the gate to the commercial activity of Central China. Chosen, Manchuria and Mongolia have about as many square miles as the United States and about one-third settled.

Manchuria is the greatest farming country I ever saw—miles and miles of tillable lands and fertile as can be. Even with crude methods of farming, they raise great crops. With our scientific methods they could double the crops. Rain is uniform, climatic conditions the best. They don't know what a crop failure is and their records date back twenty years. The soy bean is the chief product in farming. It is grown in huge quantities. Great piles are stacked up around every depot waiting shipment. The bean is hard and will not spoil until after about two years. These beans are

司公鏡眼金精國中

Refraction and Manufacturing



Crookes, Torics, AND Kryptoks
CHINESE OPTICAL CO.
 153 Nanking Road

shipped to Dairen and Fusan where they are made into many articles, chief of these being bean oil.

They also raise corn, rye, oats and wheat far back in the interior. Lots of cattle—in fact, it is a big cattle country with plenty of cattle—lots of pigs and sheep.

Manchuria is badly in need of transportation facilities. The two lines the Japanese are going to finance will help out and are badly needed, but will be only a drop in the bucket compared to what is needed. There are no roads at all—it is almost impossible to travel from one town to another.

Harbin is a city with about 220,000 population spread out over a greater area than Seattle. No streets, cars, only a few paved streets and they are badly paved with stone; no sewers at all, no water works, no way for the water to run off the streets after a rain, and it sure is a sloppy place.

Big Railroad Task Ahead
 I mention these things to show what work the ahead to rebuild this country. All the cities in Siberia and Manchuria are the same as Harbin. Great opportunity for the wide-awake man in this country.

We haven't been able to do much since coming here on account of the Kerensky government which sent for us being overthrown and the Bolsheviks not wanting us. While waiting for an opportunity in Siberia we were requested to supervise the Chinese Eastern railroad and since April have been assisting this railway. They have adopted our train despatching system and many other American ideas pertaining to "railroad operation." We have handled thousands of Japanese, Czechoslovak, Chinese, English, Russian and French soldiers over these lines the last two months without delay or accident. Now that Siberia is free from enemy soldiers and Bolsheviks, there being a big army of Japanese and Czechoslovak on the Russian Siberian line, we are expect-

ing any day to move over on to the Trans-Siberian railway and take charge.

If Uncle Sam decides on intervention on a large scale and establishes the Eastern front again, we will have a big job moving troops and supplies over this line. The task will not be too big. We can do it under Colonel Emerson, late general manager of the Great Northern railway. The climatic conditions along the Trans-Siberian railway are identical with those along the Great Northern, therefore the colonel will be right at home on what to do and what is needed. He has made a trip over this road and we know now just about all that is needed to jump in and go to it.



Dr. C. CAMERON

DENTAL

SPECIALIST

38 Nanking Road

SHANGHAI

Office Hours

9 to 12
 2 to 6

SHORT LOANS

We can arrange short loans in AMERICAN GOLD on approved local securities.
Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
 15 Nanking Road



During the War

10,000

Oliver

Typewriters

were bought by H.B.M. Government for military purposes

Oliver Typewriter Agency: 1, Fochow Road

★ ★ THE VENUS ★ ★ FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Fire and Marine Policies are issued at lowest current rates. Branch offices are located in all principal cities of China.

Head Office: 127 Szechuen Road

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods & Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North	7.35	9.00	10.00		14.50	15.50			
Jiefang	7.51	9.16	10.23		15.06	16.06			
Sicow	7.58	9.23	10.30		15.13	16.13			
Lungshua Junction	8.16	9.40	10.53		15.30	16.29			
Shanghai South	7.45	9.10	10.20		13.35	15.00	16.00	17.55	
Lungshua Junction	8.15	9.40	10.53		13.52	15.30	16.29	18.12	
Sungkiang	8.59	10.48	12.02		16.07	17.45			
Kailan	9.51	11.53	13.28		16.59	18.48			
Kailan	7.40	10.25	12.30		17.22	18.20			
Yehai	8.45	11.08	13.15		17.53				
Changshu	9.45	11.41	14.00		18.24				
Hangchow	11.10	12.50	15.25		19.30				
Zahkou	11.55	13.10	15.50		19.35				

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local	Local
Konzenchiaio	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35			
Kenshangmun	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50			
Hangchow	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00			
Zahkou	arr.	9.40	12.10		16.55				
Zahkou	dep.	10.10	12.25		17.20				
Hangchow	dep.	10.40	12.45		17.50				
Kenshangmun	dep.	10.57	12.57		18.07				
Konzenchiaio	arr.	11.10	13.10		18.20				

R. Restaurant Cars.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
33 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Bent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Newell, Esq.
The Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amoy, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, West Indies, Central America, South America, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Puerto Rico, Mexico, Central America, South America, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Puerto Rico, Mexico.

Shanghai Branch 18, The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 5,000,000

Succursales et Agences:

Bank of India, Australia and China, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, West Indies, Central America, South America, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Puerto Rico, Mexico.

Bankers:

La France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smiths Bank Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes

all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangsoo Road.

Telephone C. 1941.

Telegraphic Address "Kwabex."

Capital Yen 10,000,000
Head Office Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiangsu, Taiching, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foonchow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

YOA YU,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ \$s. 15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders \$34,500,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman,
G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton Esq.,
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell,
C. S. Gubbay Esq.,
Hon. Mr. D. Landale,
E. J. D. Parr Esq.,
W. L. Pattenden Esq.,
J. A. Plummer Esq.

Chief Manager,
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, West Indies, Central America, South America, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Puerto Rico, Mexico.

Shanghai Branch 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 20,000,000

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: Peking.

Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay, Hankow, Canton, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, West Indies, Central America, South America, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Puerto Rico, Mexico.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills Discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for Asia.

MITSUI BANK, LTD.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foonchow Road

Capital (Paid-up) Yen 20,000,000
Reserve Yen 12,500,000

Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.

President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:

Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kugawara (Tokio), Otaru.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Barclay Bank, Ltd.
The London City and Midland Bank Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York.
The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.

T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$50,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital \$12,270,300.00
Reserve Fund \$1,298,532.60
Special Reserve Fund \$1,808,933.68

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, West Indies, Central America, South America, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Puerto Rico, Mexico.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1918.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single note at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Head Office: Peking.

Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay, Hankow, Canton, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, West Indies, Central America, South America, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Puerto Rico, Mexico.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills Discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZLERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for Asia.

MITSUI BANK, LTD.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foonchow Road

Capital (Paid-up) Yen 20,000,000
Reserve Yen 12,500,000

Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.

President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:

Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kugawara (Tokio), Otaru.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Barclay Bank, Ltd.
The London City and Midland Bank Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York.
The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.

T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:

National City Bank Building,
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus U.S. \$5,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,713,000

H. T. & Green,
President and General Manager.

London Office:

36 Bishopsgate, E.C.

San Francisco Office:

232 Montgomery Street.

For Eastern Branches:

China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton, Japan: Yokohama, Kobe, Philippines: Manila, Cebu, India: Bombay, Calcutta, Straits Settlements: Singapore, Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:

Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon Republic of Colombia: Medellin, Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris, Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) H.K. \$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund H.K. \$400,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.K. \$400,000.00

Head Office:

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:

No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Capital: Kuiping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centres in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH

35 South Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts. Credit granted to approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. T. & Green,
President and General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 24,500,000

London Bankers:

The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Buenos Aires, London, Seattle, Calcutta, Yokohama, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Hongkong, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, West Indies, Central America, South America, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Puerto Rico, Mexico.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000

one-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1912.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Fernotta.

HEAD OFFICE:

74 Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunnanfo.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.

London City & Midland Bank Ltd.

In New York: Redmond & Co.

In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana, Credito Italiano.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Capital \$541,000.00
Reserve Fund 26,900,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1918) \$2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address: "COMSAVBANK"

Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.

Pocket Savings Banks.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

Branches at: Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Jan. 31	—	Vancouver	Meville Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Feb. 1	—	San Francisco	Katori Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 1	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Feb. 1	—	San Francisco	Harold Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Feb. 3	—	San Francisco	Scudder	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 3	—	San Francisco	Sibata Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Feb. 15	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 22	—	San Francisco	Empress of Russia	Br. C.P.R.
Feb. 22	—	New York via Panama	Bloemfontein	Br. J.M. & Co.
Mar. 2	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 2	—	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 8	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Mar. 31	—	Seattle, etc.	Pushimi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan. 31	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Santo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 1	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 7	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Kokura Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 12	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Oni Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 12	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yama	Kasuga Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 12	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 23	—	Kobe	Iyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan. 31	—	London	Tajima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 1	—	Marseilles	Kangaroo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 1	—	Marseilles	Portos	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 2	—	London	Horner Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Feb. 4	—	Bombay	Dunera	Br. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 11	—	London, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 15	—	London	Telras	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 15	—	Liverpool	Agamemnon	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 17	—	London, etc.	Nero	Br. P.O.S.N. Co.
Feb. 17	—	Liverpool	Sado Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Feb. 22	—	London, etc.	Celebes Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Feb. 26	—	Liverpool	Hector	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 26	—	Marseilles	Luzon Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Feb. 26	—	London	Glenary	Br. P.O.S.N. Co.
Mar. 3	—	London, etc.	Novara	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 3	—	London, etc.	Gleniffer	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 3	—	London	Hysen	Br. B. & S.
Mar. 17	—	London	Pyrrhus	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 17	—	London	Alps Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 17	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr. M.M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb. 3	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chl. N.S.S. Co.
Feb. 4	4.30	Ningpo	Kangaroo	Chl. C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 4	—	Amoy, Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 4	—	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 6	—	D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 8	—	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 9	—	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Tsuan	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 10	—	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 11	—	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Kailong	Br. B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan. 31	11.00	Chinwangtao	Chihli	Fr. B. & S.
Jan. 31	11.00	Tsingtao and Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S. M. R.
Jan. 31	11.00	W. Chefoo & C.iao	Fengtien	Chl. B. & S.
Feb. 1	—	4.00 Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.I.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan. 31	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 31	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 31	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 1	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 1	—	D.L. Wuhu	Wuchow	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 1	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kwellee	Chl. C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 1	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 1	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahlo	Chl. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 1	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Take Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 1	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 1	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 1	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wooching	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 1	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 1	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sulwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 1	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 1	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Jan. 30	— London, etc.	Beharty	Br. G.I. & Co.
Jan. 30	9.00*Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 30	9.00*Chinwangtao	Singau	Br. B. & S.
Jan. 30	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chl. C.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 30	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Jan. 30	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckwo, tons 3,770, Capt. Campbell, will leave on Friday, January 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, January 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain S. Hosakawa, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on Friday, January 31, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Saturday, February 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kwei Lee, Captain J. Banett, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, February 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain S. Hosakawa, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on Monday, February 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suwo, tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will leave on Friday, February 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on Saturday, February 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangteng remains for Chinese New Years on Saturday at Shanghai and will leave on Tuesday afternoon. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOI, SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow, Capt. R. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, February 4, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shikang, Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, February 4, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA).—The Steamer Sama Maru, Captain N. Iwamatsu, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze Wharf on Thursday, February 6, at daylight. The steam launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4234 & 4235.

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, February 6, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tena, Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, February 9, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, CHINWANGTAO & TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, January 31, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Kokoku Maru, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze Wharf on Sunday, February 3, at daylight. The steam launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

LONDON.—The Steamer Borneo Maru, Captain X. Ishikawa, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on Sunday, February 2. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON.—The Steamer Celebes Maru, Captain T. Nemo, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on Saturday, Feb. 2. For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KORE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.—The S.S. Siberia Maru, 20,000 tons, Captain Y. Maki, will be despatched on Monday, February 3. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs Jetty at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to TOYO KISEN KAISHA, T.N. Alexander, Manager.

MARSEILLES.—The Str. Luzon Maru, Captain D. Iamigumi, will be despatched from the Co's No. 9 Buoy Wharf on end of Feb. at — For Freight please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

TAKOMA AND SEATTLE via VICTORIA, B.C. via NAGASAKI, KORE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Africa Maru, Captain H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on Sunday, March 2. Through Bills of Lading are granted to ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipment to U.S.A. The steam launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

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The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN (and Peking via TIENSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Suiyang, Sunning, Shikang, Yingchow, Shagen and Kailong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3.30 p.m. The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, for from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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S.S. Santa Cruz May —	S.S. Colusa May 1

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*BORNEO MARU (10,000 tons) Capt. Y. Ishikawa, Feb. 1 Feb. 2

*CELEBES MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. J. Nemoto, Feb. 20 Feb. 22

*ALPS MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. T. Yamaguchi, — Mar.

FOR MARSEILLES (Via Hongkong and Singapore).

*LUZON MARU (8,000 tons) Capt. D. Imazumi, — Beginning of March

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama).

In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

AFRICA MARU (18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Mar. 1 Mar. 2

FOR HONGKONG

MEXICO MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiga, Mar. 4 Mar. 5

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).

KOHOKU MARU (5,000 tons) Capt. M. Tsubaki, Feb. 7 Feb. 9

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Pootung, Keelung and Takao).

SUMA MARU (3,200 tons) Capt. N. Iwamatsu, Feb. 4 Feb. 6

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

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Monteagle Apr. 9	Empress of Asia Mar. 15
Empress of Russia Apr. 28	Empress of Russia Apr. 13
Empress of Asia May 24	Empress of Asia May 10
Monteagle June 14	Monteagle May 31
Empress of Russia June 21	Empress of Russia June 7

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G. M. JACKSON, General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building, Tel. Central 182.

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Tel. Central 181.

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MISHIMA MARU 16,000 Capt. S. Murazumi, Feb. 15
SADO MARU 12,500 Capt. T. Hori, Feb. 17

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C. and Seattle, Washington.

KATORI MARU 19,000 Capt. I. Noma, Feb. 1

FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 Capt. T. Iriawa, March 31

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

KOKURA MARU 4,500 Capt. S. Ito, Feb. 7

YAMASHIRO MARU 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, Feb. 14

CHIKUGO MARU 5,000 Capt. M. Taniguchi, Feb. 18

MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

YAWATA MARU 7,000 Capt. R. Arakida, Feb. 1

OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. R. Ozaki, Feb. 5

KASUGA MARU 7,000 Capt. K. Itou, Feb. 8

TAKESHIMA MARU 4,500 Capt. R. Arakida, Feb. 12

KORE-TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU 16,000 Capt. K. Inatsu, Feb. 4

FOR JAPAN

ITO MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Asakawa, Feb. 23

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU 19,000 Capt. I. Noma, June 29

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 Capt. J. Iriawa, Mar. 2

AUSTRALIAN LINE

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NIKKO MARU 10,000 Feb. 3

KAMAKURA MARU 12,500 Feb. 19

TANGO MARU 14,000 Mar. 26

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WIDOW SURRENDERS
RIGHT TO HER RIVALWidow Of Prof. Shimamura
Consents To Actress' Ashes
Being Buried In Family Plot

BUT NO LOVERS' MOUND

Announcing Her Decision,
Widow Expresses Hope For
Her Own Burial Elsewhere

Tokyo, January 18.—After being kept for several days at the Tamon-ji Temple, while their disposition was being decided, the ashes of the late Professor Shimamura are to be finally interred in the family burial plot of the family of the late Professor Shimamura, not exactly as the actress wished when she took her own life, but in a way that approximates her dying request.

When the ashes are thus disposed of and the controversy over the affair is closed, it will mean that Mrs. Shimamura, the widow of the dead Waseda professor, has given her own place to her rival, because she announces her decision not to be buried herself with her husband, when her time comes. Having chosen Sumako in life, her husband must, perforce, be content to share his grave with her alone. She, the widow, will not permit her own ashes to mingle with those of her husband's mistresses.

Accepts A Suggestion

Mrs. Shimamura stated yesterday to a reporter for the Jiji that she had received a letter from Professor Tsubouchi, urging her to meet her way the dying wish of the actress, and to give her consent to the burial of Sumako's ashes in the Shimamura plot. The writer, however, deprecated the suggestion that a "lovers' mound" should be erected, or that the grave of the actress should be made in any way conspicuous.

"I appreciate and, therefore, will consent to the suggestion given by Professor Tsubouchi," said Mrs. Shimamura, "but when I die, I hope that my people would be kind enough not to bury my remains in the same plot. I desire now to be buried somewhere in my native town."

Public opinion regarding the disposition of the actress' remains is still widely divided, there being no final and therefore satisfactory conclusion expressed and accepted.

"Love is holy. It shall be free. But the freedom shall exist only when it does not interfere with public welfare," writes one correspondent of the Tokio Asahi.

"There are greater and more important things than love between a man and a woman. Besides, love does not exist between a man and woman alone. We love the community in which we live, as much as we love our soul-mates. In consequence, there are great many occasions when we should sacrifice our individual love for the sake of our love for the community, which is greater and nobler than the former. In this respect the love between Sumako and Professor Shimamura should by no means be approved."

Another compromise.

Also writing in the Asahi, Mr. Kamiyama, manager of the Modern Dramatic Association suggests as a compromise that Sumako's ashes be buried in some other proper place than the Shimamura plot, together with some personal article of the late Professor Shimamura, such as his death mask or his clothes, thus fulfilling Sumako's dying wish on the one hand and avoiding troubles with the Shimamura family on the other. This suggestion is generally regarded as most acceptable, but educational and ethical leaders hesitate to approve the suggestion on the ground that the project to erect a "hiyokuzuka" itself will reflect unfavorably on the morals of the community.

Launch Services

TODAY
The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m.

TOMORROW
The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Porthos will leave the French Mail Jetty at 9 a.m.

Monday, February 3, 1919.
The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Tuesday, February 4, 1919.
The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kakai Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 12 noon.

Thursday, January 30, 1919.

WEATHER 4 A.M. 9 A.M.
Bar. at 22° F. inches. 30.27 30.36
Variation for 24 hrs. - 0.09 0.13
Variation for 12 hrs. - 0.14 0.16
Wind—Direction W. NNE
Wind—Miles per hour 12.4 17.4
Temperature (Fahr.) 36.7 36.7
Humidity % 96 83
Nebulosity 0 10 10
Rainfall inches 0.26 0.03



THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Jus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					21.00
Dalny	Kobe Maru	9.00					8.30
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe, via Suez	Porthos	18.00					18.00
Welhaiwei and Chefoo	Fengtien	9.00	9.00				8.30
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hamu, Canada, USA & Europe, via Canada	Katori M.	15.30					15.00
Hankow	Tuckwo	21.00					21.00
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hamu, Canada, H'ulu, U.S.A. and Europe.	Ecuador	17.00					16.30
Hongkong and beyond	Porthos	16.00					15.00
Hongkong and Canton	do	17.00					16.30
H'kong, S. Ports, A'ralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	Porthos	17.00					16.30
Japan, H'ulu, USA & Europe	Ecuador	17.00					16.30
Italy direct	Roma	17.00					16.30
V'zbek and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily except Sunday)	Train					17.00	17.00
Tientsin	Train	15.00					
Hankow	do	17.00					
Tomorrow.							
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	19.30					
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					21.00
Japan, H'ulu, USA & Europe via U.S.A.	Ecuador	15.00					
Sunday, February 2.							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00					21.00
Monday, February 3.							
Hongkong	Sinkiang	17.00					12.00
Hongkong and Canton	do	21.00					21.00
Amoy, Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	21.00					21.00
Japan, Canada, USA & Epe, Siberia Maru	15.00						14.30
Japan, H'ulu, Canada, U.S.A. and Epe, via U.S.A.	Siberia Maru	15.00					12.00
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hamu, Canada, H'ulu, U.S.A. and Europe.	Siberia M.	14.00					13.00
Amoy, Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	17.00					12.00
Wednesday, February 5.							
Hongkong, S. Colombo, India, Egypt, U. K. dom, via Suez	Dunera	17.00					17.00
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton.	Suiyang	21.00					21.00
Amoy and Hongkong	do	17.00					
H'kong, S. Ports, A'ralia, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe	Dunera	17.00					16.30

* Ordinary and registered mails will be closed at the French Post Office at 5 p.m. and parcel post at 12 noon on previous day.

The British Post Office will be opened for business until 6 p.m. on Friday, January 31.

A Money orders and parcel post until 1 p.m. E Registered 5 p.m. on previous day.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4

Ordinary mails for Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, etc. will close daily at 8 a.m.; express mails at 8:30 a.m.; registered mails at 8 p.m.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Jan. 30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 30	Hankow	Tuckwo	Br. J.M. & Co.
Jan. 30	Hankow	Changon	Br. H.O.S.S. Co.
Jan. 30	Hankow	Ngankin	Br. E. & S.
Jan. 30	Hankow	Taifoo Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Jan. 30	Hongkong	Yingchow	Br. E. & S.
Jan. 30	Japan	Yungfeng Maru	Jap.
Jan. 30	Japan	Takaosun Maru	Jap.
Jan. 30	Japan	Wagatsuna Maru	Jap.
Jan. 30	Japan	Telike Maru	Jap.
Jan. 30	Dalny	Kobe Maru	Jap. S. M. R.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Rating	Tons	Gun	Man	Commander
WTW	Oct. 10	—	Snipe	Br. g-b.					
W.D.W.	Oct. 10	—	Villalobos	Am. g-b.					
WTW	Oct. 13	—	Nightingale	Br. g-b.					
PAOB	Oct. 13	—	Sel. Caboto	It. g-b.					
			Kiangsi	Chl. g-b.					
			Litchuan	Chl. g-b.					
			Thougal	Chl. g-b.					
			Kansien	Chl. g-b.					
			Lenkien	Chl. g-b.					
ENB	Nov. 8	—	Kishua	Br. g-b.					
	Nov. 15	—	Caleman	Chl. g-b.					
	Nov. 11	—	Pukong	Chl. g-b.					
IP	Dec. 21	—	Quiros	Am. g-b.					
ODW	Jan. 7	—	Woodcock	Br. g-b.					
K.N.D.	Jan. 11	—	Ree	Br. g-b.					
JP	Jan. 17	—	Saga	Jap. g-b.					

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Tasulasa	Jan. 1
Nanking	Jan. 17
Venezuela	Jan. 18
Sequoia	Jan. 24
For Seattle	Jan. 4
Kashima Maru	Jan. 4
For Tacoma	Jan. 16
Arabia Maru	Jan. 16
Javary	Jan. 16
Justi	Jan. 23
For Vancouver	Dec. 28
Monteagle	Dec. 28
Bessie Dollar	Jan. 18
Empress of Japan	Jan. 18
For London, etc.	Dec. 27
Altai Maru	Dec. 27
Yokohama Maru	Dec. 28
Toyama Maru	Jan. 8
Penbickshire	Jan. 29
For Liverpool	Jan. 4
Polyphemus	Jan. 4
Tamba Maru	Jan. 20
For Marseilles	Jan. 4
Adrien Badin	Jan. 4

Edna	Jan. 14
Shina	Jan. 25
For Copenhagen	Dec. 25
Australien	Jan. 18
For Odessa	Jan. 18
Shika	Jan. 18
Selfuku Maru	Jan. 2
Tosoku Maru	Jan. 21
For Bombay	Jan. 7
Dilwar	Jan. 7

Sicawei Weather Report

Remarks on the 29.—Showery and squally weather along the coast. The N to NE winds which prevail over Eastern China reach to force of a full gale. The barometers have considerably risen in the North. A depression travels ENE wards from Penbickshire towards the Vandemulen Strait.

Morning of the 30. Showery and squally weather. Barometer rapidly rising. The winds have backed to the North.

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A-40

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Ex-press	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Local	Miles
5.	3. B. S.				4. B. S.	
1645	300	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	1960	102
1925	635		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1700	102
1981	640	84	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1658	710
1940	650		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1645	700
	220	524	arr. Mukden	dep. Mukden	2004	1040
<div>↕</div>						
Local	Mail		Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail	Local
5.	3. B. S.				4. B. S.	6.
715	2115	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	624	1612
725	2125		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	615	1602
745	2145	2.71	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	601	1547
1135	121	78	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	189	1221
1437	419	148	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	2137	98
1801	733		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1748	640
<div>↕</div>						
7.	3.	220			4.	6.
800	815		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1725	182
1039	1061	266	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1423	182
1300	1318	318	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1153	1311
1315	1335		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1142	1296
1558	1607	377	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	846	1032
1815	1835		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	630	810
<div>↕</div>						
9.	3.	420			4.	6.
680	1685		dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	549	2007
1116	2325		arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	507	1462
1208	2336	523	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	490	1462
1637	411	600	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	2019	928
1838	601	681	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1813	728

MARSEILLES LEADS IN FREIGHT RACE TO BERLIN

Southern Port Beats Own General Average By Over 34 Percent

BORDEAUX CLOSE SECOND

Rocheport Just Noses Out Le Havre For Third Honors—Brest Wants Ships

(From The Stars and Stripes)
Paris, November 15.—The old port of Marseilles took an extra hitch in its belt and rolled its dungarees up to its knees and came through top dog in the first week of the S.O.S.'s one, only and special freight-unloading "Race to Berlin." On the wharves where in Kaiser Julius Caesar's day they used to unload fair-haired slaves for the delectation of the Roman generals, the Yank stevedores unloaded auto parts for the delectation of the M.T.C. and grub for the cavernous doughboy, who has now substituted

eating for fighting as his principal occupation. Marseilles' score was 134,331—that is, she unloaded, in the week ending at 6 p.m., November 9, over and above her general average for the previous eight weeks, 34,301 percent more freight. Gentlemen, we will now rise and sing "La Marseillaise."

But the old port of Bordeaux was not so far behind. Bordeaux, spurred on by a visit from Major-General Harbord, commanding the S.O.S., came through in second place with 122,707 percent, the thanks being in some measure due to the efforts of 700 German prisoners there employed.

P.W.'s Ask To Help

Through their C.O., they sent a letter in German to the commanding general, saying that they would work any time, day or night, in order to do their share. They did, and next week the Bordeaux Yanks wager that they will boost that 22,707 of margin to something approaching 50.

At this point it might be well to give the standing of the nine clubs in the league, and then tell about their individual trials and tribulations. Here they are, as of 6 p.m. last Saturday:

Bordeaux	122,707
Rocheport	115,455
Le Havre	114,022
Nantes	110,015
Rouen	107,041
St. Nazaire	105,539
La Pallice	105,082
Brest	85,295

The total average for all nine ports was 107,534, showing an increase of 7,584 percent over the previous eight weeks' average of tons unloaded. It shows that the S.O.S. wishes it distinctly understood that there is a war going on, armistice or no armistice (they are right at that) and that the S.O.S. is in it to a fareyouwell.

Night Crew Tolls Days

To resume: At Bordeaux on last Saturday night, the stevedores found that they were going to be short of the figure set by the commanding general, so several hundred of the night crew pitched in and helped the day crew on Sunday, with the result that 1,700 tons more than was asked for was unloaded, greatly boosting the average for the week.

Then, too, much rivalry has sprung up between the men at the docks and those at the big bunch of warehouses a few miles away. The dock gang has to have cars to load and it is consequently up to the warehouse gang to unload cars quickly and get them back to the docks.

Without going into the merits of the case, the warehouse men claimed that they can unload cars faster than they can be shipped to them by the dock.

gangs. That assertion made the stevedores on the docks so whopping mad that one night they shipped 25 American cars of grain and 11 cars of hay at 5 o'clock to the warehouse, as who should say, "Trump that, you—!" The warehouse gang, not a bit puzzled, availed themselves of the offer of the P.W.'s, and at 2 a.m. the cars were all unloaded and on their way back to the docks. It was the warehouse's turn, so they say, to exclaim, "Trump that!"

Mayor of Rocheport Busy

At Rocheport, every ship in the port but one had been emptied on the Monday night following the contest's opening. The non-coms are holding meetings every other night to devise methods to speed up the work. To speed up the thing even more, the mayor of the city has been on the job delivering speeches to the stevedores every night.

How does he get it over? Why most of them, being of French nation-

ality or extraction can comprise French just as readily as they can toes bacon boxes into freight cars. Sixty of them, incidentally, returned to one of the ships one night last week in order to complete the unloading of a ship—just so they could start fresh on another one the next morning.

St. Nazaire organized a monster mass meeting a week ago to receive General Harbord, and turned out 10,000 strong to give him and his party three rousing cheers "with a Harbord on the end, boys," under the leadership of Lieut. Edward J. Hart, the port's contest officer. Lieut. Hart, a first loopy of engineers and the wearer of the largest Sam-Brownie in France, used eight good Yankee dams in introducing the general and cursing the Kaiser, so the meeting was a success from the start.

"If you men are able to unload cars as well as you can cheer, you ought to win this race," the general told his audience. And then, with prophe-

vision, he spoke of the men in the line and said, "They're going to take up the Western front and throw it right back over the Rhine."

Colonel Gets All Jazzed Up

The meeting so jazzed up Colonel F. W. Green that he sat right down on his own and wrote a reply to Bordeaux's seething poetic slur on St. Nazaire's unloading record. It ran:

Old St. Nazaire has not a score—We know what Gascon talk is made of.

Nor heavy lifts, nor clumsy ships, Nor Bordeaux boasts are we afraid of.

Give us the oil and flour beaucoup, And ships and gear the finest ever—Then watch the race—we'll set the pace.

And give them second place forever!

Brest has been working day and night to win, but sends up a bitter complaint that she can't get enough ships to unload. Major John O'Neill, the Brest stevedores' chief, sent a lieutenant all around the town with scissors, cutting the question mark out of the "Race to Berlin?" signs. "It's unnecessary," he explained, "we'll win and no question about it." As Brest has seven weeks to recoup in, his guess is as good as the next man's. If they can only get the ships, the Brestites swear to double St. Nazaire's 100,000 franc bet and show them how.

At La Pallice they have a huge property clock, to show the pro-

gress of the race. The single hand on it starts at a mark called "La Pallice," and its route is charted to end in New York, via Berlin. The port's slogan, "Will Tons Beat Tons," is plastered all over the town.

Havre, Nantes and Rouen are hustling night and day, making the Belgians and British at the first named place and the Tommies at the latter marvel at their zeal. "Not a bit fed up, eh, lads?" is the way Friend Thomas puts it.

To judge from the figures and the enthusiasm, none of the ports are.

Want Sky Scrapper For Kobe Settlement

Doubt Exists Whether Permission Will Be Granted For 11-Storey Structure

The Meiji Kaisha Kaisha, a well-known funanarish company of Kobe, has applied to the authorities for permission to erect an eleven-story ferro-concrete building at Akashi-machi, in the Settlement. This building is to be 134 feet high, as compared with the height of 72 feet of the Oriental Hotel, and it will be the highest building not only in Kobe but throughout the country. There is some doubt, however, whether permission will be granted.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 18	Japan	Matsu Maru	Jap.	M.B.E.
Oct. 1	Japan	Metho Maru	Jap.	Jap.
Oct. 22	Japan	Stakka	Jap.	Jap.
Oct. 26	Singapore	Shanghai	Chi.	M. & Co.
Nov. 3	Japan	Tosan Maru	Jap.	Jap.
Nov. 11	Japan	Kienhsin	Jap.	W. & Co.
Nov. 18	Japan	Miehsun	Jap.	Am. Socony.
Nov. 26	Japan	Kasui Maru	Jap.	M. B. Co.
Dec. 7	Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Dec. 17	Vladivostok	Shibuchi Maru	Jap.	Jap.
Dec. 23	Foochow	Michell	Rus.	R.V.P.
Dec. 26	Wenchow	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 27	Hongkong	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 27	Hongkong	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 27	Hongkong	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Dec. 27	Japan	Talshun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 4	Chinwangtao	Teiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 9	Japan	Kimishima M.	Jap.	Dut. A.P. Co.
Jan. 13	Japan	S. van Koete	Am.	Am.
Jan. 14	Marseilles	Iperanca	Fr.	M.M.
Jan. 16	Japan	Porthos	Jap.	S. Shokai
Jan. 16	Japan	Tanbo Maru	Jap.	Jap.
Jan. 16	Japan	Hainfo	Jap.	Jap.
Jan. 16	Japan	Kibi Maru	Jap.	Am. S. Oil Co.
Jan. 16	Cruise	Metho Maru	Jap.	Am. S. Oil Co.
Jan. 19	Chinwangtao	Store Nordick	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Jan. 22	Japan	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 22	Foochow	Shingping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 23	Dalny	Toyoy Maru	Jap.	M.B.E.
Jan. 23	Japan	Kiangping	Chi.	Br. A.P. Co.
Jan. 24	Hankow	Abkwang	Chi.	Chi. Customs
Jan. 26	Cruise	Chuenfong	Am.	M. B. Co.
Jan. 26	Japan	Musaki Maru	Jap.	Am.
Jan. 26	Chinwangtao	Oakwood	Br.	K.M.A.
Jan. 26	Hongkong	Upolu	Br.	R. & S.
Jan. 26	Japan	Chihli	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan. 26	Japan	Kalomo	Am.	Am.
Jan. 27	Japan	Bolestrand	Am.	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan. 27	Ningpo	Caddoeck	Jap.	M.B.E.
Jan. 28	Hankow	Taiho Maru	Jap.	Am. S. Oil Co.
Jan. 28	Japan	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 28	Japan	Santo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 28	Japan	C. of St. Helens	Am.	Am.
Jan. 29	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 29	Hongkong	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 29	Swatow	Koonshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan. 29	Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 29	Japan	Wakaba Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Jan. 29	Hankow	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan. 29	Chifoo	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 29	Cruise	Luhsing	Chi.	Customs
Jan. 29	Foochow	Hsien	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan. 29	Japan	Roma	Am.	Am.
Jan. 29	Japan	Misura Maru	Jap.	Jap.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE Friday, January 31st, February 1st, 2nd

A FEAST OF GOOD VAUDEVILLE

Mlle. BLANCHE ROSSETTI, Mons. ARTHUR BAROEN

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Boheme — Faust — Tosca — Il Trovatore

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Booking now open at Moutrie's.

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Saturday, February 1st, 1919

GALA CONCERT

BY THE

FAMOUS ZIMRO SEXTETTE

(In aid of the Jewish Temple of Arts to be built in Palestine)

After the Concert there will be a

GRAND BALL

ADMISSION: \$3. Booking at Moutrie's and Astor House.

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PROGRAMME

for

Friday, Saturday and Sunday,

31st January and

1st and 2nd February

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1st and 2nd Episodes

A spectacular Serial of colossal

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Episodes of growing curiosity, com-

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Serial that has ever been put on the

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Also showing

Two Double Reel Screaming

Comedies

Usual Matinee on Saturday and

Sunday

Lyceum Theatre

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and

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TONIGHT

J. Bernard Shaw's brilliant comedy

"Fanny's First Play"

Saturday, Feb. 1st, the great

"Tiger's Cub"

Monday, 3rd: H. Annersley Vachell's

Great Play

"The Case of Lady Camber"

Tuesday, 4th: The Sparking Comedy

"A Pair of Silk Stockings"

Wednesday, 5th: Walter Howard's

"The Story of the Rosary"

Thursday, 6th: The Charming

"Three Generation" play

(By Request)

"Milestones"

Owing to the holidays, the plans will

be open at the Lyceum Theatre on

Monday, 3rd and Tuesday, 4th, in the

Box Office, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

instead of at Messrs. Moutrie's.

USUAL PRICES

Booking at Moutrie's.

CREST HOTEL

ENTERTAINERS' BALL



Monday

February

Third

at 10 p.m.

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The Chang Kah Pang Wharves

THE undersigned hereby give

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counts to all holders of such docu-

ments covering goods stored at the

above Wharves issued by the late

Owners. All documents must be

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Office at Pootung on or before the

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Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch.

T. K. GOTOH,

p.p. Manager.

Shanghai, 17th January, 1919.

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